

Likud in first place; Labour loses heavily



Candidates Shimon Peres, Menachem Begin (with Mrs. Begin) and Yigael Yadin were among yesterday's early voters.

Likud headquarters jubilant; Alignment plunged in gloom

Jerusalem Post Staff

When the first television projections were broadcast, there were spontaneous cries of joy at Likud headquarters.

MK Yigael Horowitz said that Labour's apparent tremendous defeat had been "richly deserved." On the wall behind Horowitz were pictures of Herzl, Ben-Gurion, and Jabotinsky.

"The people have endorsed the covenant between the disciples of Ben-Gurion and Jabotinsky," said Horowitz, who in 1965 followed B-G when the latter quit Mapai and formed Rafi.

At Alignment headquarters just before midnight, a grim-faced Shimon Peres declined to comment on the results available up to then.

Abba Eban said the results were too tentative and fragmentary to provide a basis for comment. And Labour's campaign chief Haim Bar-Lev likewise preferred to wait before commenting on the "artificial" television projection.

As the evening wore on, gloom settled over Alignment headquarters on Hayarkon Street as all the major leaders sat quietly around television sets watching commentators predict their downfall.

Alides told the press they did not want to be disturbed. Early scattered results were discounted as not representative, and the Alignment supporters gleaned hope from the first of its 100 sample districts, which showed the Alignment leading the Likud by three per cent.

Prof. Yigael Yadin, leader of the Democratic Movement for Change, expressed his "great, great joy." In just a few months, he said, his party had succeeded in becoming one of the Big Three.

Yadin expressed surprise at the decline of the Labour Party, and shook his head a number of times as

the Labour Party's fall from power seemed to be confirmed with each succeeding result that came in. Shmuel Tamir, who crossed from the Likud camp to join the DMC, said he was surprised at how well Likud did, but "will not feel uncomfortable" to sit with Likud in a governing coalition.

From the beginning, supreme confidence that the Likud would form the next government — for the first time in the history of the State — reigned in Menachem Begin's Tel Aviv.

Menachem Begin, MK, who recently recovered from a heart attack, was referred to on occasion as "prime minister." Yehzekel Flumin, MK, Likud's economic theoretician, even referred to Menachem Begin as "government house."

Ezer Weizman, who headed the Likud's campaign, interpreted the results as "a new page" for Israel. The Likud would now "set out" to "unite the people of Israel to face the problems ahead."

The creation of the DMC played a major role in Labour's downfall, he said. As results continued to pour in, indicating that the trend was continuing, the spectators at Likud headquarters here in Tel Aviv became drunk with joy.

Attempts to clear the hall so that the results coming in could be properly tabulated were futile. The noise was impossible.

After the young workers failed to evacuate the spectators, Ezer Weizman pleaded with "the future leaders of the country to set a personal example of responsibility."

"One — two — three — four," he counted, "now get outside," but only a few responded to his plea.

Education Minister Aharon Yadin was the first Alignment leader to react publicly to his party's losses as

predicted by TV and borne out by early election returns. He said: "At this stage the results are not sympathetic to us."

Asked to give reasons for the Alignment's losses, Yadin said it appeared "the DMC took votes only from us" without affecting the rise of the Likud-religious block.

Other reasons given by Yadin for Labour's losses were internal squabbles in the Labour Party and weaker support from the U.S.

Envisioning his party in opposition, Yadin said the party should spend its time renewing its morals and values until such a time as it would come to power again.

Moshe Dayan told The Post that the Likud victory was "an expression of the public feeling against territorial concessions in Judea and Samaria." He was happy about that.

"Although not operationally," he added cryptically. He reckoned that the Likud could form a government even without the DMC, its partners being the NRP, Arik Sharon, and maybe Flatto-Sharon, "whatever he wants."

Asked about the possibility of a Likud-Alignment coalition, he said "I don't know."

Ex-Prime Minister Golda Meir was up late following the election reports on television. A close associate told The Post that it was not Mrs. Meir's habit to comment before the final results were known, and suggested that this press "wait until tomorrow."

Yitzhak Rabin, formally Labour Prime Minister of the caretaker Government, flatly refused to make any comment on the predicted Likud victory last night. All his spokesmen were ready to say that Rabin would go to Labour HQ in Hayarkon St. last night, and that he would attend the Party's Central Committee meeting scheduled for tomorrow.

He was unable to say whether Rabin would show up at the next Cabinet meeting. "War is at the gate" — was the prediction of Shulamit Aloni, head of the Citizens Rights Movement (which the television projection gave not a single Knesset seat). She saw in the good showing of the Likud, the NRP, and Flatto-Sharon a sign that the nation had become "less rational, more nationalistic, more mystical, less governed by common sense, and more influenced by money."



Aharon Yariv, one of a panel of TV commentators (representing the DMC), said the results expressed the people's desire "for change, for drastic change."

Elimelech Rimalt, TV commentator on behalf of the Likud, said that the people had been "sick of the present regime." They wanted a clear and unhesitating foreign policy.

Domestic issues also played an important part in the campaign. Israel's democracy had begun working in full, he added.

Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, TV commentator representing the Alignment, saw his party's defeat as an expression of the people's "violent anger" over things that had been happening in the last few months.

The sharp kick they had given the Alignment was not the product of "cool, rational thought," and the people would have reason "to cry long and hard over the decision they made today," he said.

Dr. Yitzhak Meir, TV commentator for the NRP, said that the Alignment's propaganda line, predicting disaster if the Likud was victorious, had "bombed."

The people had taken offence at this attempt to inhibit their democratic right to put the opposition in power. Ben-Aharon added that a rightist government would pose "a very great danger for the state" in its present international situation. If such a government did not relinquish its principles it would soon "be booted out."

Rimalt, who until recently was chairman of the Liberal Party within the Likud, pledged that a Likud-led government would go to Geneva. He rejected the argument that Israel's lurch to the right would sour our

relations with the world. "We're watching and the whole world's watching," said an Arab merchant. "We think it would be better if Labour won. Begin just says no, no, no. With Labour, at least according to its platform, there's something to talk about."

Perhaps the best organized political machine in the city was that run by Rabbi Menachem Porush for Agudat Yisrael. Some 1,500 young men, most of them yeshiva students and all wearing crisp white shirts, were dispatched to sensitive neighbourhoods to canvass votes door to door, transport voters to polling places in a fleet of vehicles bearing the party's gimel insignia, or simply stand outside polling places as a moral force.

In his headquarters off Strauss Street last night, ringed by a battery of telephones and aides with hundreds of black-garbed workers rushing in and out, Rabbi Porush ran his operation with the crisp dispatch of a big-city American boss. He was up against the religious extremists of the Neturei Karta who last week raided his headquarters and whose posters calling for a boycott of the elections were posted all over Mea Shearim.

Likud, which in past Knesset elections has outdrawn the Alignment in Jerusalem, was particularly active in the Katamonim where much of its strength lies. A youth in French Hill who voted yesterday on his 18th birthday, indicated that Likud may also score this year with young voters. "I'm voting for the DMC but most of my friends are voting Likud," said Yigal. "They say it's time for a change."

Although a polling place had been set up in Yeshivat Hakotel in the Jewish Quarter of the Old City many residents of the quarter were assigned to a polling place in the Omariya School on the Via Dolorosa in the Moslem Quarter. Arabs with voting rights were also assigned to that polling place and another mixed one at the Roshayim School opposite Herod's Gate. A late afternoon check at the latter polling place found that "only a few" Arabs had exercised their right to vote. It could not be determined yesterday how many East Jerusalem Arabs had chosen Israeli citizenship and were therefore eligible to vote.

However, there was a large turnout among Arabs from Beit Safafa in southern Jerusalem who had lived in the Israeli half of the divided village before the Six Day War. By mid-afternoon, more than half the approximately 350 eligible voters had cast their ballots. Some voters were being brought in by taxis provided by the Alignment to the polling station.

DMC emerges as a major force

The prospects of a major Likud victory in yesterday's general election, projected by TV last night, stunned the nation and the parties. Shortly after 11 p.m., Israel television pro-

jected that the Likud would have 44 Knesset seats and the Alignment would drop to 32, while the DMC would gain 16 seats and the NRP 11.

Peres: Suffered 'a heavy blow'

"There is no doubt we suffered a heavy blow," Shimon Peres said at 1:30 a.m. this morning.

Speaking on TV, Peres said the Labour Party would have to examine itself, in the light of the election results, but expressed confidence it would in the end be renewed.

"We didn't expect such a result," he said, adding that most of the Alignment losses went to the Democratic Movement for Change.

Peres said other reasons which led to Labour's losses were "international developments that made it difficult for us: a global inflation that affected us, a change of administration in the U.S., and the public was not exactly sure what we are up against in the United States."

Peres declined to lay responsibility for Labour's defeat at any person's feet. "It's a democratic fact and we've got to accept it gracefully, with courage and hope," he said.

Shortly after 2 p.m., Likud campaign chief Ezer Weizman said, "It looks like we might win and might lead the country for the next four years." Likud Leader Menachem Begin would not make any comment by 2.45 a.m.

Dr. Dov Hevion of the Central Statistics Office pointed out that even with a small number of polling places reporting, the returns of these same stations in the 1973 elections showed a far higher return for the Alignment. However, he pointed out, if one combined the percentage of votes for the Alignment and the ILP in 1973, they were almost identical to the combined percentage voting for the DMC, the Alignment and the ILP in this election.

At 1 a.m. Alignment headquarters issued a forecast based on its own analysis of a sample of election returns. This projection showed that the Likud would win 40-41 Knesset seats; the Alignment 36-37; and DMC 17.

These figures, if borne out, would make it possible for the Alignment to form a coalition with the DMC and the NRP.

At 1 a.m. TV updated its prognosis to Likud-43, Labour-31, DMC-16, NRP-12, Rakah-4, Agudat Yisrael-3, United Arab List-3, Shlomzion-2, Shelli-2, Flatto-Sharon-2, Independent Liberals-1.

At 2:30, Smith announced his own projections, which he thought would stand up in the final tabulations. This forecast gave the Likud 40-41 seats Alignment 31-32, DMC 15-16, NRP 11-12, Rakah 3, Agudat Yisrael 3, United Arab List 3, Shelli 2, Flatto-Sharon 2, Shlomzion 2, Ind. Libs and CRM perhaps one each.

Speculation on coalition

Jerusalem Post Staff

Even before the official results of the election had emerged, party leaders last night engaged in coalition speculation.

Clearly, it appeared that President Katzir would ask Likud leader Menachem Begin first to try to form a government as the leader of the party with the most Knesset seats.

Former Liberal Party leader Elimelech Rimalt last night urged his own Likud bloc to opt for a coalition government that would include DMC in addition to the religious parties.

His first preference was for a national unity government, but since this was unlikely, it was important, for reasons of what he termed "balance," that DMC join in a Likud Government.

At the same time, Rakah leader Meir Wilner said his party would do all in its power to prevent a Likud Government.

While stressing that results at 1 a.m. were not final, Alignment Education Minister Aharon Yadin emphasized that he, personally, is against Labour joining a national unity government with the Likud. He said that if the Likud could for a coalition with the National Religious Party, "Labour will become a fighting opposition."

Talk of coalition, however, was very much in the air at DMC headquarters, and telephone calls between the three main parties had already been made, sounding out the various coalition possibilities.

"We will not join any government that does not accept our terms," Prof. Yigael Yadin, DMC leader, told The Jerusalem Post here at 1.30 this morning.

"And it will be very difficult to form any government without us. We will fight for our principles, even at the cost of not being in the government."

He said, "Our foreign policy will be a serious stumbling block for the Likud if they wish to form a coalition with coalition with us."

DMC party feeling was that if new elections were to be held soon, the Likud could not expect to have yesterday's surprise result reaffirmed.

Dr. Yosef Burg, leader of the National Religious Party, told a television interviewer that he would prefer a national unity government to joining a coalition with the Likud (and the DMC).

Alignment leaders, including Shimon Peres, declined to speculate about an Alignment-led coalition, that would include the DMC and the NRP. From the electoral projections, this would be a mathematical possibility.

many citizens complained about being denied the vote. Some of those gripes were due to the fact that the Voting Register was closed nearly nine months ago, and the Knesset decided not to have it updated. Some of the complaints stemmed from the fact that citizens had either failed to notify the Interior Ministry's population registry of changes of address, or had filed incorrect details which the computer could not digest.

The computer apparently ran amok in two cases, in Kiryat Motzkin and Kiryat Malachi, depriving hundreds of citizens of their vote at one fell swoop. Immigrants who spent their first period in absorption centres and moved around since, were the main victims among the 36,000-40,000 Israelis who were frustrated yesterday, but other citizens could find no logical reason for their disqualification and offered loud and sometimes violent protest.

One of the lessons of the experience was that awareness among voters of the need to actively check their presence on the register well before the elections is low, and should be encouraged systematically.

At the Knesset, special measures were taken to avert the parking lot — to expedite the tally of the soldiers' vote. By law, votes of men and women on active duty who vote on base are not counted there, but shipped direct to the Central Elections Committee for processing.

The first truck rolled in at nine p.m.

The beehive atmosphere at election headquarters — fifth floor of the Knesset building — dissipated for about quarter of an hour at eight p.m. It was time for the tradition of *harumai kosi* (proposing of a toast) to persons for a job well done. The host this time was, of course, Justice Eliyahu Mami, chairman of the Central Elections Committee. He saluted his director-general, Menachem Tario, and his assistants.

Among the guests were State Comptroller Yitzhak Nebenzahl, High Court Justice Haim Landau and Haim Kohn, Knesset Speaker Yisrael Yeshayahu, Minister of Police and Interior Shimon Hillel, State Attorney Gavriel Bach and Mayor Teddy Kolek of Jerusalem.

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U.S. officials shocked by Likud's lead

By WOLF BLITZER

WASHINGTON, Post Correspondent — State Department officials informed of the Israel Television pre-midnight prediction giving the Likud a large lead on the Alignment expressed shock and incredulity. They were reluctant to predict developments if the TV projection proved correct.

Before any results were known U.S. officials expressed hope that a new coalition government would be established quickly so that the U.S.-sponsored Middle East peace process could continue "on schedule."

During the past few weeks, American officials have been attempting to determine how long it might take to form a new government. President Carter told a press conference last Thursday that he would be inviting the next Israeli Prime Minister to Washington shortly after the elections.

The Americans are hoping that a visit to Washington by the next Israeli leader — whoever he may be — will be followed by another swing through the Middle East by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, probably late in the summer. It is hoped here in Washington that Vance will successfully lay the groundwork for a reconvened Geneva conference toward the end of the year.

Assad said doubtful of West Bank state idea

By DAVID LANDAU

POST Diplomatic Correspondent

Syria's President Hafez Assad told U.S. President Jimmy Carter last week that he was frankly uncomfortable with the idea of an independent West Bank Palestinian state and did not see it as necessarily the best solution to the Palestinian problem.

According to well-placed sources here, Carter has reported on this revelation by the Syrian leader to congressional leaders in Washington.

Israeli diplomats have apparently also been given similar reports of the Carter-Assad meeting at Geneva by their American counterparts.

Carter had also heard similar doubts about a third state solution expressed to him by Jordan's King Hussein.

Israeli intelligence analysts have long contended that Hussein is by no means alone among Arab leaders in

harbouring these doubts, and that more radical leaders such as Assad do in fact share them. But the Geneva meeting was the first time that the Syrian leader actually chose to express them to the Americans, and Israeli sources consider this significant.

Assad reportedly acknowledged that he and other Arab leaders keep up a public front, favouring a third state solution, which in fact differs from their private feelings. He questioned the viability of that solution, wondering whether it would really solve the Palestinian problem, and cautioned that a third state might become a springboard for Libya's Muammar Gaddafi to launch military adventures in the area.

Assad did not suggest to Carter, as far as is known, any alternative approach to resolve the Palestinian problem.

Tunisia says it fears war with Libya

By DAVID LANDAU

POST Diplomatic Correspondent

Tunisia has told the U.S. and other Western countries that it fears attack by Libya because of a deadlocked dispute over oil drilling. Western diplomatic sources here revealed yesterday. Three weeks of talks between the foreign ministers of Tunisia and Libya broke down recently, and Tunisia's President Habib Bourguiba is afraid that Libya's Muammar Gaddafi may resort to war as Tunisia goes ahead with promising off-shore drilling in the Mediterranean.

The site of the drilling is in waters which Tunisia and Libya both claim as their own. (The two countries' coastlines are almost perpendicular to each other, and their claims to ocean-bed rights therefore run into each other.)

The legal rights and wrongs of the dispute are unclear, because the UN's Law of the Sea Conference, which has been trying for the past several years to draft a universally accepted code for the sea-bed, has yet to achieve its goal.

Tension between the two countries has been building up for several months. Libya rejected Tunisia's proposal for international arbitration, and with the talks between the two foreign ministers now having ended in a standoff, Tunisia says it fears a turn for the worse.

Tunisia has no armed forces to speak of, while Libya has stockpiled impressive quantities of the latest planes and tanks, of both French and Russian origin.

In the event of actual attack Tunisia might well turn to Morocco for aid. The two states, though not contiguous, have cooperated closely in the past, and Morocco is at odds with Libya for having aided the Polisario guerrillas in the Spanish Sahara against Morocco.

Morocco recently demonstrated its martial prowess by sending a small but effective expeditionary force to Zaïre to help the local army beat back an invasion of Katangan rebels aided by Cubans.

Libya has an on-off feud with Egypt on its eastern border, and usually maintains substantial forces there. But diplomatic observers have noted a cooling-off of late in the intensity of the Libya-Egypt quarrel.

Jerusalem voting habits as colourful as inhabitants

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The great rabbis of Geula came to do it in their Sabbath clothing flanked by clouds of Hassidim. The kibbutzniks at Ramat Rachel did it to the sound of a piano tinkling from the next room. The Arabs of Beit Safafa did it early and then relaxed in the shade of trees in the courtyard outside. New immigrants in Neve Ya'acov did it volubly in Russian.

No matter how they did it in Jerusalem yesterday, the spectacle of the city's residents turning out in all their variety to choose the nation's leadership — each man aware that his vote was as good as anyone else's — was, to those moved by such things, very moving.

More than a quarter of the city's population — Arabs from East Jerusalem — were not eligible to vote since they have not chosen to take Israeli citizenship. But they were waiting for the results with almost as much interest as those who did vote.

"We're watching and the whole world's watching," said an Arab merchant. "We think it would be better if Labour won. Begin just says no, no, no. With Labour, at least according to its platform, there's something to talk about."

Perhaps the best organized political machine in the city was that run by Rabbi Menachem Porush for Agudat Yisrael. Some 1,500 young men, most of them yeshiva students and all wearing crisp white shirts, were dispatched to sensitive neighbourhoods to canvass votes door to door, transport voters to polling places in a fleet of vehicles bearing the party's gimel insignia, or simply stand outside polling places as a moral force.

In his headquarters off Strauss Street last night, ringed by a battery of telephones and aides with hundreds of black-garbed workers rushing in and out, Rabbi Porush ran his operation with the crisp dispatch of a big-city American boss. He was up against the religious extremists of the Neturei Karta who last week raided his headquarters and whose posters calling for a boycott of the elections were posted all over Mea Shearim.

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The most relaxed polling place visited in the Jerusalem area was the Kibbutz Ramat Rachel enclave where almost all the 81 eligible voters had cast their ballots early. The polling place secretary, a sun-burnt kibbutz veteran normally in charge of the orchards, was reading a newspaper flanked by a policeman and a Hagan guard drinking coffee.

"Those who haven't voted are either dead or abroad," said the kibbutznik looking up from the paper. "You can report that thanks to the vigilance of the Israel police and Hagan there were no explosions or other incidents at Ramat Rachel."

Hundreds of Jerusalemites utilized the work-free day to picnic in Sacher Park and other parks. Others washed their cars or crowded downtown cafes. Attorney-General Aharon Barak, whose decision in the Lea Rabin Washington Bank account case last month led to Premier Yitzhak Rabin's withdrawal from the race, was seen at dusk waiting patiently outside a bakery on Palmach Street while his wife bought something inside.

Forty of Jerusalem's 249 polling places opened with delays of up to an hour because personnel did not show up on time.

Marsha Pomerantz adds: At a polling site in Jerusalem's Baka quarter voters were packed like sardines against the door, waiting to be let in one at a time. In their midst a woman turned to her aged mother, stooped under a black kerchief: "But you don't know how to read," she said loudly, as if it had just occurred to her. "How can you vote?"

After much discussion with the others, it was decided that the daughter would vote first, smuggle out the "right" ballot slip, and then her mother would go in to vote. The old woman glanced around at the surrounding faces, beaming her satisfaction with the arrangement.

Outside the same building, a little boy asked a local tough if he had voted yet. Yee. And whom did he vote for? "For Betar, of course," was the answer, referring to the football team supported by Herut.

Judy Siegel adds: About the only people in Jerusalem's Sacher Park yesterday who said they hadn't voted or did not intend to vote were the children playing ball on the grass.

"We've been waiting for this chance for three years," said Ezra, a kiosk operator from the Nahlat quarter. "All year long the parties take us for granted; now they're scared about what we have to say."

"We have to get the dirty politicians out," asserted Haim, his neighbour on the grass, which was so littered by paper and remains of lunch that it looked as if manna had fallen in the morning.

Hundreds of Jerusalem families and their relatives from Ramle, Lod, Ashdod and Tel Aviv took advantage of the fine weather and the work holiday to picnic. Many discussed politics as they listened to taped music, drank whisky toasts to their favourite candidates, played cards for money and barbecued their steaks.

In the crowded Katamonim quarters, the no-vote rate was higher. An elderly woman walking with her grandchildren said she didn't like any party. "They all promise the moon when they appear on TV," she noted bitterly, "but

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Fair with slight drop in temperatures.

Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	12-29	24
Colan	13-29	25
Nahariya	11-27	24
Safad	16-27	25
Haifa Port	14-28	26
Tiberias	14-35	30
Nazareth	17-31	32
Afula	18-33	32
Shomron	14-29	28
Tel Aviv	17-30	30
B-G Airport	18-33	32
Jericho	19-35	32
Gaza	16-20	24
Beersheba	11-26	27
Eilat	20-40	39
Tiran Straits	20-38	35

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

British Consul Peter James Kirchner will talk about his experiences as consul "In the Footmarks of Caligula's Horse" at the weekly meeting of the Jerusalem Rotary Club at 1 o'clock today at the YMCA.

Rav-Seren Yitzhak Sobepes will speak (in Hebrew) about Big Brothers, an association that assists war orphans, at the Haifa Rotary Club at 1 o'clock today at the Nof Hotel.

Soloists from the chamber orchestra ensemble will perform in a benefit concert for Ort scholarships next Monday at the Recanati hall in the Tel Aviv museum.

Reaction

(Continued from page 1)

relations with Washington. With a strong government, Israel would be able to negotiate more meaningfully, he said.

Yariv, a dove, thought that the formation of a government would be hampered by the disagreements over peace policy that permeate all the main parties. This was challenged by Dr. Meir who asserted that the results signified a stronger government determination to lay down Israel's position and less readiness for compromise.

Lova Ellav, head of Shelli and former secretary general of the Labour Party, blamed the Labour Alignment for its own downfall. "For ten years, we've been warning them that they were dragging the country to the right — and now they've reaped what they sowed. The voter reasoned; if to the right, then let's have the right itself," Shelli would be "a proud opposition" and would begin at once to reconstruct a true socialist movement from within the Alignment, he said.

Samuel Flatto-Sharon told Israel Radio early this morning: "I'm feeling fine today because I've been given the opportunity of giving Israel everything I can. I'm grateful to all those who helped me and voted for me, and also to those who did not vote for me."

Speaking in Yiddish at a party he gave his supporters at his Savoyon villa, Flatto-Sharon, who seems certain to win his seat, said: "I shall now give my all for the country."

He told TV his campaign had cost him IL3m-IL4m.

Pioneer Women of the United States and Canada and the Israel Council of Pioneer Women — Na'amat

extend deepest sympathy to
Sylvia Shapiro and family
on the passing of

EZRA Z. SHAPIRO

outstanding Zionist leader and humanitarian,
World Chairman of Keren Hayesod.

THE ZIONIST FEDERATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND
AND THEIR ISRAELI OFFICE

Mourn the passing of

EZRA Z. SHAPIRO

World Chairman of Keren Hayesod
and extend sincere condolences to the family

THE CHAIRMAN AND LEADERSHIP
OF THE JOINT ISRAELI APPEAL OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND ITS ISRAELI OFFICE

mourn the death of the World Chairman
of Keren Hayesod — United Israeli Appeal

EZRA Z. SHAPIRO

and extend sincere condolences to the family.

We deeply mourn the passing of the great Jewish leader

EZRA SHAPIRO

Heartfelt condolences to Sylvia and family

Nusia and Aroa Chikewich

and

American Association in New York

PLO calls on Carter to clarify 'homeland'

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — A spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) says that President Carter's concept of a Palestinian "homeland" is an "important contribution to a just and durable peace in the Middle East," but it still needs clarification.

In an interview published yesterday in "The New York Times," Mahmoud Labadi, the PLO spokesman, said: "We appreciate President Carter's position on a Palestinian homeland as a step forward and we hope that it will be put into practice."

He noted, however, that the President "should say where the homeland will be located.... We refuse any substitution outside Palestine."

The PLO official said that Carter could also "specify the political status of the Palestinian homeland. We refuse federation with the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan."

The official said that the PLO "still holds that certain conditions are necessary for a just and durable

peace in the Middle East." He said these included "Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967, recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, an end to the settlement policy in the occupied areas, the stopping of immigration to Israel and the repatriation of the Palestinians expelled in 1948."

Another report in "The Times" yesterday said that Carter "has come across to Arab officials as a man who is genuinely trying to bring about a permanent overall settlement between Israel and the Arabs."

The dispatch from Cairo quoted an unnamed Arab official as saying that, psychologically, Carter's meeting last week with Syrian President Assad was a milestone because it removed from Assad's mind for the first time "the image of the ugly American which clung to Kassarjian in spite of his successes."

Arab officials were reported to have expressed hope that later this year the Carter Administration will come forward with its own plan for a Middle East settlement, something that the last American administration avoided.

Settlement returns come in early

The first results to be announced last night came from settlements on the Golan Heights.

NEVE ATIV (established by the ILP and which defected to Likud): Likud 80 per cent; ILP 10; Alignment 4; DMC 4; United Arab List 2. KESHER (moshav associated with the NRP): NRP 84.3 per cent; Likud 12.5; Alignment 3.5.

SNIR (Kibbutz Artzi-Mapam): Alignment 69.4 per cent; Shelli 19.4; New Generation 8.3; CRM 2.7.

AFIR (Alignment kibbutz): Alignment 66.6 per cent; DMC 25; NRP 4.1; Likud 4.1.

NEVE YERUDA (urban centre): Alignment 45.8 per cent; Likud 18.8;

DMC 13.3; NRP 5.5; Shlomzion 3.3; Flatto 2.2; Women 1.1 and New Generation 1.1.

GIVAT YOAV (Alignment moshav): Alignment 45.2; DMC 23.3; Likud 16.4; NRP 9.6; Shlomzion 4.1; Flatto 1.4.

HABUV (Alignment moshav): Alignment 40.7; DMC 29.6; Shelli 15; Likud 7.4; Women 3.7; Flatto 3.7.

MEVO HAMA (Alignment kibbutz): Alignment 63.1; DMC 22.8; Shelli 7; Likud 3.5; CRM 3.5.

NAOT HAGOLAN (Oved Zion): ILP 46 per cent; DMC 17; Alignment 12.5; Shlomzion 12.5; Likud 12.5.

NOB (NRP): NRP 59.6 per cent; Likud 32.1; Alignment 2.1; Kahane 2.1; Shlomzion 2.1; Flatto 2.1.

RAMOT (Alignment kibbutz): Likud 20; NRP 2.4; Shlomzion 2.4; CRM 2.4; Flatto 1.2.

MA'ALAH ADUMIM: Likud 33.3 per cent; NRP 33.3; Kahane 13.9; CRM 6.7; Alignment 5.7.

KAR ETZION: NRP 51.3 per cent; Likud 15; Aguda 2.2; Kahane 1.1.

DEGANIA: Alignment 170; DMC 73; CRM 7; Likud 6; Shelli 3; NRP 1; ILP 1; Flatto 1.

RAMAT MAGSHIMIM (NRP): NRP 74 per cent; Likud 22.6; DMC 1.5; Flatto 0.5.

Other village results: YASUR (Mapam kibbutz): Alignment 186 votes; Shelli 17; DMC 4; Likud 3; Shlomzion 1; ILP 1, CRM 1.

HASOLELM (Oved Zion): Alignment 47; DMC 19; ILP 18; Likud 16; Shelli 8; United Arab List 8.

GINSAR (Meuhad, Foreign Minister Yigal Alon's kibbutz): Alignment 256, DMC 23, Likud 15; United Arab List 8, Shelli 3, Shlomzion 2; ILP 2, CRM 1; Women 1.

TEL AVIV — In 44 of the city's 465 polling stations, the result was: Likud 35.3 per cent; Alignment 28 per cent; DMC 15.8; NRP 7.8; Aguda 2.8; Shelli 2.1; Shlomzion 1.9; ILP 1.7; CRM 1.7; Poalei Aguda 1.1; Flatto 0.5.

The first four RAMAT GAN stations with 2,477 votes: Likud 841; DMC 427; Alignment 214; Ben-Porat 39; Flatto 47; Shelli 47; Shlomzion 46; CRM 29.

SAVYON (two stations): 1,332 eligible, 832 votes cast: DMC 410, Likud 302; Alignment 97; Shelli 26; NRP 26; CRM 17; Shlomzion 10; ILP 10; Flatto 4; Women 2; Aguda 3; Ben-Porat 2; Poalei Aguda 1.

HOLON — 10 polling stations: Likud 1,660; Alignment 967; DMC 603; NRP 351; Shlomzion 115; Flatto 74; CRM 66; ILP 41; Shelli 37; Aguda 32; Women 20; Ben-Porat 29; Poalei Aguda 19; Temenite 19; United Arab List 17; Rakah 11.



ELECTION PANORAMA: (clockwise from upper left) Samuel Flatto-Sharon, head of his own one-man list, casts his vote; Lova Ellav at Shelli headquarters; A man makes his ballot choice behind a screen, with a Border Police officer's combat belt hanging nearby; A new game for children — swapping election voting slips; Elections Committee chairman Justice Elyahhu Masany, in dark suit centre, watches as an official checks the seal on a ballot box; An old woman gets some help as she votes in Tira village.

(ABG, Harari, Israel Sun, Millman and AP)

BALLOT SLIPS

FORBIDDEN DEMONSTRATION — A Kfar Sava polling station was closed for a few hours because a group of youths held an elections rally near the station in a last-minute attempt to win votes for their party. Since demonstrations are forbidden near polling stations the ballot boxes were closed until the youths dispersed.

BALLOT IN EGYPT — The Interior Ministry's files demand that a ballot box be placed in Abu Rodeis. Since Abu Rodeis was handed over to Egypt in the Sinai interim agreement, a special ballot box for former Abu Rodeis residents was placed in the Tel Aviv railway station. Forty-six persons voted.

HUSBAND DISCRIMINATION — A Georgian immigrant raised an outcry in a Lod polling station when he discovered that his wife was on the electoral role while he was missing. After efforts to find his name failed, the elected man ordered his wife not to vote.

POPULAR POLICEMAN — When residents of the Beduin tribe of Zahadiah in the north discovered that they had nobody to chair their local polling station committee, they asked a policeman to fill in. The policeman phoned elections headquarters, which told him to turn down the offer, but rushed an official to the tribe's tents to do the job.

ARRESTS AND INVESTIGATIONS — Haifa police arrested a man who crept behind the polling booth and stole all the parties' slips. They also opened an investigation into Likud complaints that Alignment zealots had pasted their party's posters over all the Likud advertisements in Tira Hacarmel.

MOSAIC PROPAGANDA — A Rishon Lezion resident complained to the head of his regional elections committee that pictures of Mosee, Yehoebus Ben-Nun and the idolatrous golden calf hung in a classroom-turned-polling-station constituted propaganda for the religious parties. He added that the

law stipulates that only pictures of Herzl and the President may be hung in polling stations, but the head of the regional committee, Judge Yehoebus Gross, did not see fit to stop voting.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE — A Russian immigrant standing at the end of a long line of voters at a Kiryat Gat polling station sobbed as she waited to vote. Asked why she was crying, the 50-year-old woman said she was overcome by the fact she could vote in the first free elections in her life. A sadder story was seen by voters in the Ashdod court where a 62-year-old Russian immigrant burst into tears when Magistrate Zvi Nadav told him that — like thousands of others who did not appear in the electoral roll — he was a victim of computer error and could not vote.

WRONG KIBBUZ — The deputy chairman of the polling station committee in Kibbutz Tel Katzir, a Tiberias resident, set out in the early morning for Tel Katzir in an elections committee car which dropped her by mistake in Kibbutz Beit Zera. The Beit Zera committee did not know what to do with an extra official, but frantic telephone calls from Tel Katzir to all the kibbutzim in the area soon solved the problem.

HISTADRUT OR KNESSET? — The head of the regional elections committee in the Gadera area was astonished to find that polling station officials in Moshav Bna'ay were identifying voters by a Histadrut membership list and not the electoral roll. The officials claimed the Histadrut list came in the same envelope as the elections material. Voting proceeded, but the matter was listed in the election minutes.

VOGIFEROUS COMPLAINTS — Party officials at a Petah Tikva polling station complained to the police that Likud loyalists were shouting "Loud propaganda" near the station. According to police who investigated the complaint, the unidentified party's complaints were "louder than the propaganda."

WICKET TICKET — In Jerusalem, a group of Anglo-Saxon immigrants took advantage of the public holiday to have a game of cricket on the football field of a community centre near the Nahlat quarter, drawing mystified gazes from the residents of the quarter on their way to the polling station in the centre.

TIMES CHANGE — Voting at a Petah Tikva station was delayed because the 80-year-old chairman of the polling station committee insisted on sealing all the envelopes with wax. After the merits of modern adhesives were explained to the chairman, he relented, saying, "One must surrender to the younger generation."

ILLITERATE VOTERS — Some voters from villages in the Petah Tikva region asked their regional elections committee if they could be accompanied by literate companions into the polling booth. This committee did not agree to this arrangement, saying there are moments "when the voter must commune with himself."

LOST KEYS — Voting at ballot boxes in a Holon kindergarten started only late in the morning because nobody could find the key to the building. Municipal employees eventually emashed the lock.

NO PORTRAIT — The polling station committee in the Arab village of Balda in the northern Triangle refused to open the ballot boxes because there was no portrait of the President in the building. The regional committee intervened and voting proceeded.

PREGNANT PROBLEMS — A pregnant policewoman stationed a long way from her home in Ben-Gurion Airport was not allowed to vote as other policemen are in any polling station — because by law policemen who vote away from home must be in uniform. The policewoman's uniform did not fit and the elections officials were adamant. A compromise was eventually reached by the regional committee whereby the woman voted with her uniform carried under her arm.

Jerusalem vote

(Continued from page one)

"they all just want to get into power." Quite a few people maintained that they wouldn't vote because they had lost their identity cards and didn't know they could have received replacements in a matter of minutes. Others had their cards and the number of their polling station, but — despite heavy publicity by the Central Elections Committee on what to do — didn't know where to go.

Some admitted laziness. "If Flatto Sharon would pick me up in the fancy limousine I saw him drive on TV, I'd vote for him," said Yitzhak, a greengrocer from Mahane Yehuda.

In the ultra-religious quarters like Geula and Mea Shearim some small stores were open for business yesterday. "No," said a half-dozen matrons who stopped at the corner of Rehov Mea Shearim to "shmooz" about their children. "We aren't voting. We believe only in the kingdom of God."

Followers of the anti-Zionist Satmar Rebbe refused to answer or silently shook their heads. Supporters of the Zionist Lubavitcher Rebbe, who urged a vote for "the most religious party," said they had done so but did not disclose which that was.

But alongside the hastily printed posters of the extremists Neturei Kartai, which warned against voting, were Agudat Yisrael sidewalk stallions declaring that their party leaders were "on God's side." A clotheshline in Geula's Rehov Malachi was pinned — not with the usual shirts and underwear — but with cloth banners printed with Agudat Yisrael's symbol. Taxis marked with that symbol or that of Poalei Agudat Yisrael and even the NRP — that carried Hassidim to their polling place — were common sights and raised no opposition.

"My husband said we shouldn't vote as usual," confided a young modestly dressed mother in the area. "But I decided to do it anyway. Look at our youth... look at their education. The younger generation is being ruined. We need a change."

A dispute arose in the Neve Ya'akov quarter, largely inhabited by new immigrants. Many of them appeared at the polls and were indignant when they were told that they were ineligible to vote because the voting lists had been closed six months ago.

Heavy Labour loss

(Continued from page one)

The brandy in the goblets washed down such delicacies as smoked turkey on lettuce leaves, assorted fruits, pickled olives and toasted almonds.

Computerized democracy — Israel style — was faulty and unfair to 1,000 voters in Kiryat Malachi and Kiryat Motzkin, faulty for almost 37,000 persons throughout the country, and downright annoying for 120,000 Israelis who moved to a new address since the last elections.

"It's all part of the facts of political life in Israel," Interior Minister Hillel explained in the headquarters' main corridor last night. The 37,000 persons whose names did not appear on the Voting Register, though they are citizens, are mostly immigrants who have never voted here or other people without a permanent address.

However, their presence is duly noted in the Population Registry and, therefore, they were invited last February by the Ministry of Interior to come forth and give an address which could be listed for purposes of the Voting Register, which by law is a separate document. However, only 600 out of these 37,000 did so.

As for the 120,000 who changed addresses, the Knesset for reasons known only to itself, refused to reopen the Voting Register, sealed in April 1976, for changes of address, though it did open it for adding

names of citizens reaching the age of 18 by yesterday morning, and of new immigrants who became eligible to vote as of yesterday morning.

So, persons who moved since the last elections had to return to their old neighbourhoods to vote but, according to a law passed by the Knesset in 1972, their bus fares to be reimbursed by the Government.

As for the 700 Kiryat Malachians who could not cast their votes yesterday, they were "victims of an unknown computer disease," a member of the Central Elections Committee told The Post last night. What happened was that two polling stations — numbers one and nine — were disqualified.

In 1973 there were 10 polling stations in Kiryat Malach. After the election in that year, the State-Comptroller recommended a cutback in polling stations throughout the country, by reassigning names on the Voting Register to new stations.

For Kiryat Malach this meant a reduction from 10 to eight polling stations. For a reason still unknown by late yesterday evening, the 700 voters who had voted at stations one and nine last time not only were not notified of a change to other stations this time, but their names just disappeared from the Voting Register altogether.

A similar situation developed yesterday in Kiryat Motzkin, affecting 300 voters.

Two Thailanders who came to observe the elections had to leave yesterday — two days earlier than scheduled — after one of them, Wilhu Angkanark, director-general of the Thailand's Division of Local Authorities, became ill.

A five p.m. radio news interview with Ezer Weizman drew a rebuke from the radio news department (from Elections Committee Chairman Justice Elyahhu Masany. Weizman told the reporter he expected voters to band the Likud a smashing victory, just as Air Force pilots had delivered the goods swiftly during the Six Day War. Such a statement was blatant politicking and should not have been aired, said Masany.

The game was a nip-and-tuck affair all the way, with both sides sharing the lead. The Israelis finished the half ahead, 50 to 46.

The second half found the home team go up by seven but the Brazilians fought back to go ahead in the closing moments. The Israelis staged a gallant comeback, and Mickey Berkowitz's two foul shots, with 11 seconds left, tied the game at 99-all, sending it into overtime.

The Israelis took a quick six-point lead in the extra period and coasted to the final score.

Israel's leading scorers were Berkowitz with 31 points, Steve Kaplan with 23 and Barry Leibowitz with 20. High man for the visitors was Schmidt with 28.

The next game in the series is tomorrow night in Tel Aviv against the Mexican Nationals.

The public will be able to watch some of the matches on a screen, with commentaries by experts.

We announce with deep sorrow the sudden passing of our beloved

MENACHEM ELAZAR

The funeral will leave from 16 Rehov Herzog, Givatayim at 2 p.m. today, Wednesday, May 18, 1977 for interment at the Kfar Sava cemetery at 3.00 p.m.

His wife, Gorda Elazar
His daughter-in-law Lea Elazar
His grandchildren
His sister, Erna Lesser

On the eighth anniversary of the death of our beloved

GEORGE KELLER

a memorial service will be held at 3.30 p.m. on Thursday, May 19, 1977 — Sivan 2, 5737, at the Herzliya Cemetery.

The family

Pioneer Women of the United States and Canada and the Israel Council of Pioneer Women — Na'amat

extend their deepest sympathy to

Nina Zuckerman, one of the founders of Pioneer Women and to Nomi Zuckerman on the passing of

Prof. AVIVA ZUCKERMAN

of the Hebrew University Medical School, an exemplary woman scientist, loyal teacher, colleague and humanitarian.

Israel cagers beat Brazil in cup opener

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter TEL AVIV. — Playing before an election night crowd of 7,000, Israel's national basketball team gained a thrilling 112 to 105 overtime victory against the Brazilian National team in the opening round of the Intercontinental Cup at Yad Eliahu Sports Palace last night.

The game was a nip-and-tuck affair all the way, with both sides sharing the lead. The Israelis finished the half ahead, 50 to 46.

The second half found the home team go up by seven but the Brazilians fought back to go ahead in the closing moments. The Israelis staged a gallant comeback, and Mickey Berkowitz's two foul shots, with 11 seconds left, tied the game at 99-all, sending it into overtime.

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Bridge comes to the Maccabiah

By GEORGE E. LEVINREW

This year's Maccabiah will include a tournament for four-man bridge teams for the first time. The contest will begin on July 10. Plans are being made for a women's contest also.

The secretary of the Israeli Bridge Federation, David Brachach, announced that 16 or more teams of international bridge stars are expected from the U.S., Europe, Australia and New Zealand. The teams will play a round robin of two or three matches of 20 deals each day.

The tournament will take place at the E'nal B'ith Building in Tel Aviv. Harold Franklin of England will be the director of the contests. He will be assisted by Israel Erdensbaum of Tel Aviv.

The public will be able to watch some of the matches on a screen, with commentaries by experts.



Political leaders past and present photographed yesterday in polling stations throughout the country. The voters (left to right): Gideon Hausner (ILP), Yusef Burg (NRP), President and Mrs. Katzir, Golda Meir, Moshe Dayan and Mr. and Mrs. Yitzhak Rabin.

TEL AVIV

Warm weather, so many went to the beach first

Jerusalem Post staff
TEL AVIV. — A sharp jump in the temperature took Tel Aviv voters to the beaches and other outdoor recreation areas yesterday morning instead of to the polling booths. However, voting picked up later with people going to the polls after they had had their day off.

There was a holiday atmosphere in the city, with cafes and parks full. A number of "misshaps" were reported from polling stations.

In the Holon area the chairman of the polling station at the Sirkin School was found checking lists of voters on special Alignment sheets. When he refused to exchange these lists he was suspended and replaced by a volunteer. A second member of the polling committee in the school, also of the Alignment, was found in the voting booth together with a

voter, and he too was replaced. A Bat Yam station informed the central committee that it did not have voting tickets for one list. It emerged that an official at the Bat Yam committee did not know the difference between the letters "kuf" and "kaf," and that there were enough of all tickets.

Fewer crimes than usual were reported, but detectives arrested two men in Beit Dagon in connection with the theft of 11,500,000 worth of leather from a Jaffa workshop on Monday evening.

About 4,500 members of the police and of civil defence units were on duty in the city.

Three persons were arrested in the evening for distributing voting slips too close to the voting places. One voter who tried to cast two ballots in North Tel Aviv was detained for questioning, but not arrested.

Not quite like in the USSR

By ZE'EV SCHUL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HOLON. — Motie Zahrisa, formerly from Riga, is in the army, but manages to sell tickets on Dan buses in his spare time. He took time off from his bus to sprint into the Sha'ar Ha'aravot school here to cast his vote early yesterday afternoon.

"I don't feel too happy about these elections. I don't believe in any of the parties. But I cast my vote for the Alignment out of a sense of duty. Almost like in Russia where it was also your duty to vote and the police came to fetch you if you didn't. There is of course a difference. Over there there was a single candidate. And here I almost gave my vote to the Likud. I toyed with the idea. Then I returned to the fold out of a sense of responsibility."

Some other elderly newcomers from Russia wouldn't be interviewed and cast suspicious glances in my direction. "I vote for the government," one hewhiskered middle-aged gent said. His wife vigorously nodded her head in confirmation. Ushers had a difficult time in keeping the two from entering the polling booth together.

"I have no secrets from my wife," the man said in Yiddish, and emerged with his envelope. "You have now," the chairman of the polling committee said.

Sandra Kumin, an immigrant from Buenos Aires just released from the army, was sceptical whether her vote would do anyone much good. "The parties are all the same. Promises, promises. It was very hard to make up my mind."

What did she want her party to do for her? "Well, peace, first and foremost. Without giving up too much. Then cope with the economic situation."

MK files suit against Flatto
DIMONA (Him). — Jacques Amir, MK, an Alignment candidate, has filed a suit complaining about a pamphlet issued in Dimona, by Samuel Flatto-Sharon, contesting the elections on a one-man list.

Amir said he was seriously damaged by the pamphlet, which referred to him as a "megalomaniac," and said that he was like "a cheque without cover" because he did not fulfil his promises to the public.

The complaint has been submitted through the legal adviser of the Labour Party.

Sharav delays Eilat voting until nightfall

Jerusalem Post Reporter
EILAT. — Most of Eilat's voters started going to the polls about 6 p.m. yesterday, after a heavy sharav sent the majority of them to the sea for the day.

About 6,000 persons are believed to have voted in Eilat. There are about 12,000 voters on the election lists, but a large number of them have left Eilat during the last four years. In addition, those who have moved to Eilat recently are not yet registered as voters here. As a result, there are somewhere between 8,000 and 9,000 eligible voters actually living in Eilat.

No entry
HAIFA (Him). — The polling station in the No. 1 Cinema here had no mezuza on the door, creating a problem for observant members of the regional election committee, who refused to enter the premises yesterday during the morning hours.

The matter was solved by the head of the committee, Judge Shoshana Netanyahu, and a mezuza was duly fixed on the doorpost.

HAIFA

Register flaws frustrate 300 Kiryat Motzkin voters

By YA'ACOV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Haifa district, in common with the rest of the country, was plagued by flaws in the electoral register which deprived citizens of the right to vote. The hardest hit area was Kiryat Motzkin, where 300 veteran residents in two streets found that their names were not on the register and they could not vote.

They proposed that they be allowed to vote, like soldiers, in double envelopes, pending clarification of why their names were left off the voters' roll. Their proposal was turned down, and they are now considering legal action.

In Kiryat Ata, a man who voted in every previous Knesset election was turned away from the polling booth for the same reason. "I won't forget this. The Interior Ministry has had three years to prepare for this day. How can I be compensated for such deprivation?" an exasperated veteran exclaimed when his name could not be found on the list, and the chairman shrugged his shoulders regretfully.

Haifa itself had a holiday yesterday. Residents filled the beaches, the Carmel forests, the cafes and in the evening the cinemas too, and in the morning voted for the party of their choice, quietly, in an orderly fashion and without incident.

One party discovered that it had appointed as its chairman at one of the polling stations, a veteran member who died ten years ago. He was replaced by a more lively man.

A seriously ill resident hired an ambulance to take him to his polling station and back, determined that he would not forgo his democratic right.

The Haifa police, on duty in full strength and alert for 24 hours, had no serious election problems to deal with. Buses were largely empty except for those running to the beaches.

Local pride was hurt at the village of Elzev, near Tivon, because it was denied a polling station of its own. Residents refused to vote anywhere but at their own village. The local election official solved the problem by providing a minibus which took the voters to Tivon, although the letter of the law calls for a minimum of 20 kilometres before public transport is granted.

An attempt was made yesterday morning to interfere with the Haifa headquarters of the Alignment by trying up the telephone lines. Calls were made to the headquarters from public telephones, which were then left off the hook. The post office was called in to free the lines.

GALILEE VILLAGES 4,000 mobilized men not

By YOEL DAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Some 4,000 men were mobilized yesterday from the police, the Border Police, Hagana and army for possible disruptions on election day, but the entire north, on the whole, was quiet and they were not needed.

There were some clashes in Arab villages, which were quelled without police intervention.

Yirka, home of Sheikh Jabber Muddi, was tense but quiet. One Rakah activist was detained for disturbing public order at Tira in the Triangle. The elections here in Nazareth and in the neighbouring villages were conducted in an orderly manner.

The two leading contestants here, the Alignment-affiliated United Arab list, which hired taxis, and the Democratic Front for Peace (the Communist-led group), which said that all its helpers were volunteers, transported voters to the 20 polling stations.

The holiday atmosphere extended up Mount Carmel, through the forests filled with hikers and picnickers, to the two Druse villages of Isufiya and Dallat el Carmel. At Dallat, the largest Druse village in the country, the souvenir shops were crowded all day.

It seemed as though customers were convinced that immediately after the elections, prices would be higher. "I don't think it'll go that

way, but I'm musing now anyway."

Small crowds of curious residents milled around the nine polling stations in the two villages all day. "There's nothing better to do and today this is the most interesting place in the village," one man said.

It was explained that there was no tension because, unlike previous elections, the vote for the local council "which is what counts here" had been separated from the Knesset elections.

Many women came to vote with their husbands, but some of the younger ones came alone, a fairly novel phenomenon in Druse villages. One 19-year-old, voting for the first time, said that she had made up her mind whom to vote for "on my own and I didn't even ask my parents."

Tass: Zionist tourists sow dissent in USSR

NEW YORK (AP). — Tass, the official Soviet news agency, has accused American Jewish groups of smuggling Zionists into Russia "to sow poisonous seeds on Soviet soil and undermine our Soviet system."

The charge was denied on Monday by one of the accused groups, the American Jewish Congress, which called it "part of the Kremlin's campaign to prevent any contact between the three million Jews of the Soviet Union and their fellow Jews who live in freedom."

The April 18 Tass dispatch charged "ideological sabotage against the USSR," through sending of Zionists "and other elements hostile to this country in the guise of tourists."

The dispatch claimed the AJC had "secretly published instructions for people going on the trip to the USSR."

The AJC president, Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, said the Tass dispatch was a distortion of a briefing kit for travellers to the USSR, which was issued in 1972 and was not distributed secretly.

"The booklet was designed to help American Jewish tourists find and relate to Soviet Jews through their common heritage," Rabbi Hertzberg claimed. "It specifically states that 'nothing contained herein constitutes any violation of Soviet law' and it urges 'strict conformity' with Soviet regulations."

Prof. Ben-Sasson, Jewish historian, dies aged 63

Professor Haim Hillel Ben-Sasson, a noted Jewish historian, died early yesterday morning in Jerusalem and was buried in the evening on the Mount of Olives.

Born in Poland 63 years ago, Ben-Sasson, a descendant of a long line of leaders of the famous Volozhyn yeshiva, immigrated in 1934. He studied at the Hebrew University, where he received a doctorate in 1934. Ben-Sasson specialized in the history of Polish and German Jewry and wrote numerous books and papers on the subject. He was one of the editors of the Encyclopedia Judaica and the editor of the historical quarter "Iton."



promotions
The following Weizmann Institute scientists have been promoted:

To the rank of senior scientist — Avigdor Gavron (nuclear physics), Mark Goldberg (nuclear physics), Ari Gafni (chemical physics), Yoram Dudai (neurobiology), Shimon Vega (isotopes), Frank Meyer (polymers), Avraham Nimrod (hormones), Tikva Fogel (virology), Alpha Feid (chemical immunology), Yitzhak Kirson (organic chemistry).

To the rank of research fellow — Amos Breskin (nuclear physics). The promotions were approved by the institute's scientific council and by its president.

RISHON LEZION

Complaint of many errors in eligible voters lists

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

RISHON LEZION. — Menachem Weinberger, head of the Alignment here, yesterday charged that there were an unprecedented number of errors in the eligible voters list.

Weinberger, who said he had participated in several elections, reported that he had never seen so many errors in the voters' list.

Another complaint was that ballots of the Alignment were not on the trays where they belonged, making it appear as though they had disappeared.

Some voters charged that the political parties were not willing to transport them to their former

places of residence to vote. Weinberger said the Alignment would only take voters up to 30 kms. from here. One woman complained that she had asked the Likud to fly her to Eilat to vote but had been turned down.

Police of the Central Subdistrict said there were some minor quarrels between citizens who were fearful. A holiday mood began to take hold as voters came back from work to cool off at the seashore.

Coffee houses were packed. Mrs. Naomi Niv, a veteran polling station worker who has been active since the second Knesset elections, said the worst part of the elections was counting the ballots.

Soldiers vote, no matter where

Post Military Correspondent
Soldiers voted yesterday at 545 polling booths, which reached every base, outpost and lookout point from the Hermon to Sharm e-Sheikh.

As opposed to their civilian counterparts, military prisoners were allowed to vote, and did so with their gaolers at all military prisons in the country. Special arrangements were also made to ensure that all hospitalized soldiers were able to vote, and a mobile booth made the rounds of all wards where soldiers were registered.

Military polling stations opened at 7 a.m. and closed at 11 p.m. apart from stations at camps where most

of the staff go home in the evenings, where booths were closed at 7 p.m. Mobile stations reported back to regional headquarters after making the rounds, and the ballot boxes were emptied only by the regional voting officer.

Military ballots from Sharm e-Sheikh, Refidim and Eilat were flown under special guard to election headquarters in Jerusalem.

During the day yesterday voting procedures in the armed forces were checked by the State Comptroller, the Chairman of the Central Elections Committee and the Minister of the Interior, who visited camps in various parts of the country.

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TEL-AVIV UNIVERSITY

MOSH HAVIV FUND
Invite the public to an evening dedicated to the memory of (ADV.) MOSHE (MOSEH) HAVIV on the subject of

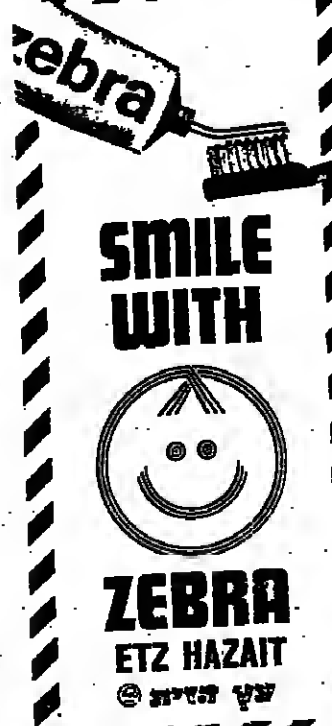
ENERGY AND SCIENCE POLICY
which will take place on Thursday, May 19, 1977 at 8.00 p.m. in the Fastlich Auditorium, Mexico Building, Ramat Aviv Campus

Opening address — Mr. Gad Yaacobi, Minister of Transport

Guest lectures — Professor Edward Teller, Visiting Professor, Arthur Spitzer Chair for Science and Technology, Pepperdine University, California.

Closing remarks — Professor Shalom Aharbanel, Rector, Tel Aviv University

(Entrance through Gate 3)



Mothers!
A new shipment of **Materna** Swiss produced powdered milk has just arrived. Available at all pharmacies

The best-selling gift for all ages **WHY I LOVE ISRAEL**
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AS LOW AS YOU CAN GO AND STILL GET GOOD TASTE AND SMOKING SATISFACTION.

Mondale in Madrid after bomb damages American cultural centre

MADRID. — U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale conferred yesterday with Spanish leaders hours after a bomb had wrecked a floor of the U.S. Cultural Centre here and injured a security guard. Mondale came here on a one-day visit designed primarily to express support for Spain's post-Franco reform.

The urban guerrilla group Grapo claimed responsibility for the bomb attack in a phone call to a Madrid newspaper.

Grapo, an anti-fascist resistance group, was responsible for killing a number of policemen and kidnapping two senior Spanish officials six months ago.

After the hostages had been rescued and the kidnappers captured, the police said the organization had been broken up.

Vice-President Mondale, who arrived from Lisbon on the second

leg of a European tour, said on arrival that the changes undertaken by the Spanish Government since Franco died 18 months ago had thrilled and excited the U.S. Spurred by the example of Spain, he said, "there is a new confidence in democracy around the world... Your nation and its leadership have demonstrated to the world that the forces of democracy are not on the decline but on the offensive."

Spaniards vote next month in the country's first free parliamentary elections for more than 40 years.

Mondale, who was making a courtesy call on King Juan Carlos, told reporters travelling aboard his U.S. Air Force jet as he flew from Lisbon that he expected his talks to centre on the democratic reforms and possible Spanish membership of the Common Market and NATO.

The U.S. supports Spanish

membership of both bodies. Spain is expected to take the first steps towards applying for admittance to both shortly after the June 15 elections.

Labour unrest continued in the northern Basque provinces, where striking demonstrators battled with the police for the sixth day. The strike, the biggest since the civil war, has paralysed the province.

The Basque Nationalist Party appealed to King Juan Carlos to intercede personally and grant amnesty to Basque political prisoners in an attempt to contain the violence that has taken five lives in the last week.

Communist leader Santiago Carrillo, speaking in the Basque town of Vitoria, said the government would be committing a "grave error" if it refused amnesty to some 40 Basques still serving sentences for terrorism. (Reuters, AP)

Somalia warns Soviets over arming Ethiopia

By DAVID B. OTTAWAY

Washington Post News Service

MOGADISHU. — Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre said here on Sunday night that the delivery of Soviet arms to neighbouring Ethiopia was a "danger" to which his government could not remain indifferent and that it could eventually affect Somalia's relations with the Soviet Union.

The Somali leader indicated that he had not officially protested to Moscow over the Soviet decision to replace the U.S. as Ethiopia's main arms supplier, but he said that he had informed "our Russian friends" of Somalia's concern and feelings about this new development.

Nonetheless, it was the first time that President Siad Barre has ever even hinted at the possibility of an upset in Soviet-Somali relations or spoken of them in such troubled terms. Only a few weeks ago, he was reaffirming that the Soviets were Somalia's "best friends" and debunking press reports of a rift in Soviet-Somali relations. Thus his warning on Sunday may mark the beginning of an important change in Somalia's relations with the Soviet Union.

Somalia has been the Soviet Union's principal ally in East Africa for the past eight years and the two countries are formally linked by a treaty of friendship and cooperation; in addition, the Soviets provide virtually all of Somalia's arms and have built up its armed forces to the point where they are one of the strongest in black Africa.

However, the arrival of Soviet arms in Ethiopia, including tanks, Somalia lays claim to Ethiopia's eastern Ogaden region, inhabited mainly by Somali-speaking people, and the two countries are also vying for influence in the tiny French

Territory of the Afars and Issas, moribundly known as Djibouti, which is sandwiched between them and scheduled to become independent on June 27.

President Siad Barre made his comments about the arms shipments to Ethiopia at the first major news conference he has held in nearly two years.

He took sharp issue with the Soviet Union's apparent judgment that Ethiopia now has a true Marxist government similar to the one here and thus is worthy of Soviet support. "We don't believe that bloodshed, torture and killing is socialism," he said. "What's happening in Ethiopia, we don't believe that is socialism." At one point he even called Ethiopia's military leaders "mad."

The Somali president confirmed for the first time that he had met secretly with the military strongman of the Ethiopian regime, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, in the South Yemen capital of Aden in mid-March. The meeting was arranged by Cuban President Fidel Castro, who was attempting to find a peaceful compromise solution to the Ethiopian-Somali dispute over the Ogaden region and Djibouti through some kind of federation between the two Marxist states.

"Unfortunately, we could not agree," he said.

Sadat to congratulate Khaled on recovery

CAIRO (AP). — President Anwar Sadat will "do everything" to guarantee the independence and security of Djibouti so that it can face up to the covetousness from outside.

Arab military heads discuss arms output

CAIRO (UPI). — Top military leaders from four Arab countries opened a two-day meeting yesterday to discuss plans for joint production of arms.

Attending the session at Alexandria were Egyptian War Minister Gen. Mohammed Gansary; Saudi Arabian Defence Minister Prince Sultan bin Abdul-Aziz; Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed, crown prince and deputy supreme commander of the United Arab Emirates armed forces; and Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani, commander-in-chief of the Qatari armed forces.

The four participants make up the supreme committee of the Arab authority for military industrialization, an organization established in 1975 with an initial capital of more than \$1b. to develop and produce weapons.

The Egyptian state-owned Middle East News Agency said the committee agenda included plans for production of "advanced arms, particularly helicopters and anti-tank missiles."

The military leaders will join Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and visiting Sultan Qaboos of Oman in watching Egyptian naval exercises in the Mediterranean off Alexandria today.

Hands off Djibouti, says Numeiri in Paris

PARIS (UPI). — Sudanese President Ja'afar Numeiri said yesterday the Sudan will "do everything" to guarantee the independence and security of Djibouti so that it can face up to the covetousness from outside.

Asked about the Sudanese position on the proposed peace treaty, Numeiri said it was directed primarily against Ethiopia.

"The Soviet Union is creating an arsenal of arms and bases in Libya," Numeiri said, "but those bases are headed by Soviet experts who are



Jacques Chirac, Mayor of Paris, greets Sudanese President Ja'afar Numeiri during his state visit to France. (AP radiophoto)

Saudi Arabia denies agreement on end to two-tier oil pricing

NICOSIA. — Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani denied on Monday that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) had reached agreement to end the two-tier oil pricing system, the Middle East News Agency reported.

Yamani spoke during a visit to Abu Dhabi — the only OPEC country that is selling oil at Saudi prices. The two countries raised the price of their oil five per cent last January, while other OPEC countries raised it by 10 per cent with another five per cent rise scheduled for July.

According to press reports, Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez has mediated a compromise whereby the five per cent increase scheduled for July would be dropped.

Meanwhile a Saudi oil ministry official said last week's giant oil fire in the eastern desert has cut production, but "only for a short time."

Sheikh Fahd Al-Kharyal, undersecretary at the Ministry of Petroleum, told the Jeddah newspaper "Al-Madina" that damages to the Abqal pumping station, which serves the world's largest oil field, "are not large."

But he added the full scale of the damage would only be known after a technical investigation is completed in 10 days. (AP, UPI)

I did not defect, I just arrived

CAIRO (UPI). — Former Libyan Prime Minister Abdel Hamid Bakoush arrived here yesterday and a government spokesman said he was seeking political asylum.

Bakoush, who was premier briefly after strongman Muammar Gaddafi seized power in 1969, flew in from London. It was the second incident of its kind in 11 days as Egyptian-Libyan relations continue to deteriorate.

On May 7, a Libyan air force cadet defected to Egypt, was granted political asylum and allowed to join the Egyptian air force.

At an airport news conference, the former premier said: "I did not defect, I just arrived."

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'Disturbing' NATO report on Soviet military might

BRUSSELS (UPI). — A "disturbing" report on USSR military capabilities given to NATO defence ministers yesterday said Soviet doctrine assumed that nuclear escalation is likely at any time during conflict.

The momentum of (Soviet) military programmes to provide increasingly capable ground, naval and air forces, to improve their strategic attack capabilities and to improve the control of all of these forces is disturbing," the report said.

"The USSR remains committed to objectives whose achievement would make it the world's predominant power," a summary of the report given to reporters said. "Military participation in the Soviet decision-making process reflects the importance of military factors in attaining these goals."

The report said Soviet military spending has increased at a rate of more than 4 per cent each year in real terms "and currently absorbs at least 11 to 12 per cent of their Gross National Product." The corresponding rate for most Western countries is between 3 and 4 per cent. The U.S. spends between 6 and 7 per cent of its higher GNP.

"Although the possibility of conventional operations in the early stages of war is envisaged, Soviet doctrine is based on the assumption that nuclear escalation is likely at any time during a conflict," the report said.

The report blamed Soviet defence spending for the low standard of living in that country and for its declining rate of economic growth. "The Soviets import Western technology to assist civilian industry while continuing to concentrate a high share of their resources on the military

sector. A continued high level of defence spending is likely," the report said.

Yesterday, U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown told NATO defence ministers that President Jimmy Carter's proposals to improve the alliance's effectiveness were not mere empty words.

NATO sources said Brown, who spoke at the beginning of a two-day meeting, told his colleagues in the 16-nation alliance that Carter's proposals arose from his conviction that a new impetus must urgently be given to the alliance.

Brown went on to give details of how a "two-way street" of arms development, manufacture and sales could be expanded in the interests of efficiency and lower costs.

NATO sources said the new chairman of the alliance's military committee, Gen. Herman Zolner Gundersen of Norway, warned the ministers that the arms buildup by the Soviet Union and its allies made it essential that new decisions be taken by the Western allies.

Zolner Gundersen said that if the West's defences were neglected, détente also would crumble.

Turkish student dies in street battle

ANKARA (Reuters). — A 23-year-old university student was shot dead in a street battle between political groups here on Monday night, police said yesterday.

Police declined comment on the political allegiance of the groups involved. There were no arrests.

More than 85 people have been killed in political violence in Turkey so far this year.

'Nuclear war would doom U.S., Soviets as big powers'

WASHINGTON (AP). — A major nuclear conflict would destroy both the U.S. and the Soviet Union as great powers no matter what kind of defences they erect, an American congressional committee concludes. The Joint Committee on Defence Production declared in a report issued on Monday that the much-touted Soviet civil and industrial defences would not provide the Russian population or industry with any reliable protection against U.S. strategic forces.

Nor could the U.S. satisfactorily protect its economy as a superpower, even if it spent huge sums of money constructing industrial defences, the committee said.

The report said it doesn't matter who comes off the more bloodied, but whether either could continue to operate as a major power after a nuclear attack, said William H. Overholt, a committee member.

"We concluded neither could," he said. The report mainly studied industrial defences that attempt to protect the nation's economy in the event of a nuclear attack, rather than civil defences, which try to protect the population.

The 100-page report, the product of a year's study, concludes that the U.S. would waste its money by trying to match the Soviet's defence programme against nuclear attack.

By changing U.S. targeting plans slightly and by structuring our attack over a certain time period we could overcome any benefits they gained from their industrial defences, Kincaid said.

Even the three members of the committee who dissented from the majority report did not suggest that the U.S. try to match the Soviet's nuclear defence programme.

The report also said the Soviet nuclear defence programme was "a costly and ineffective attempt to protect the Soviet economy."

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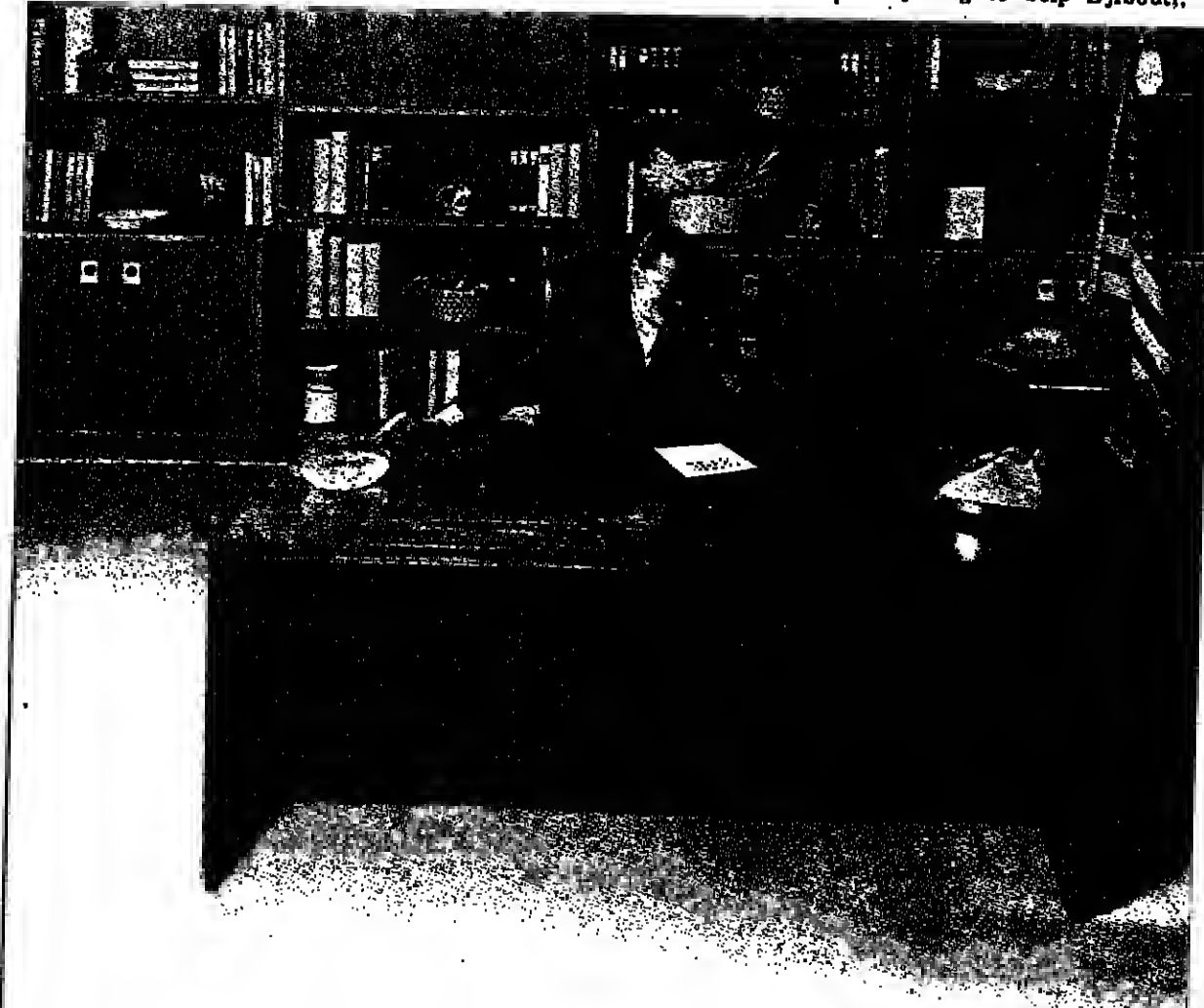
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Why Wilfred Jackson had to buy furniture for his office from Israel, 8,000 miles away.

Wilf Jackson did indeed go to great lengths when he set out to shop for office furniture. He went through the tremendous selection of office furniture in his native New York — and decided on the "Nassi" ("President") set made by Netzer-Sereni in faraway Israel.

What caught his eye was the unusually attractive design; on second glances it was the meticulous workmanship and

fine finish. Wilfred Jackson was convinced. This accounts for Netzer-Sereni's growing popularity in the American and European markets.

Netzer-Sereni exports, in addition to the "Nassi" model, also bookcases, in the 100, 200 and 1,000 series.

"Nassi" by Netzer-Sereni... see for yourself why Wilf Jackson chose it.

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The man who knows Jerusalem

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH / Jerusalem Post Reporter

IT WAS only 10 o'clock in the morning, but Ze'ev Vilnay had already put in seven hours of work and was far from done. "I'm up at 3 a.m. and work 14 hours a day," he told a visitor. "When you write about what you love you're not tired."

At 77, Vilnay is as enthusiastic a lover as when he arrived in Jerusalem 60 years ago to be instantly smitten by the city. His fourth book on Jerusalem has just been published, and he has already begun outlining a fifth in spite of a few other odd chores tugging at his attention. Completion of the remaining three volumes of his seven-volume "Ariel Encyclopaedia Lityadit Eretz Yisrael" and constant requests from the armed forces and educational institutions to guide groups.

Vilnay's Jerusalem volumes had their beginnings in the notes he started making on the city shortly after he arrived from Haifa in 1917 to enroll at the David Yellin Hebrew Teachers Seminary. "Although a very large literature existed on Jerusalem," he recalls, "I didn't find anything combining its various aspects — archaeological and history, old and new, folklore and people. So I started gathering material myself. I wanted to harmonize all these subjects."

He has been harmonizing ever since, particularly as a lecturer and as a guide whose heartiness, good humour and story-telling ability have made him the most popular in Israel.

VILNAY'S first volume on Jerusalem was published in 1960. Two years later, he published his second — this one dealing exclusively with the Old City, which most Israelis living there had never seen except from a distance although its walls were within 50 metres of City Hall. Since the city's reunification, he has published two more volumes on Jerusalem, the most recent just a few months ago.

These are not guide books, insists Vilnay. They are the works of a "landscaper" (naftan in Hebrew), a word he uses to describe himself and his efforts to combine the physical and human landscapes. His work, he says, embraces history, folklore, geography, archaeology, theology and any other "ology" that comes within the ken of Jerusalem's experience. (Vilnay has also written a pocket-sized English-language guidebook which has gone through 17 editions.) About 50,000 copies of the four Jerusalem volumes have been sold so far, an exceptionally high figure for a Hebrew book. They will not be translated, he says, until he has finished his fifth.

Vilnay rejoices in the cast of characters he can draw upon. Jerusalem has attracted the devout and the eccentric, the militant and the inspired. Warner Cresson, a Philadelphia Quaker, received an honorary appointment as American consul in Washington as American consul in

Jerusalem in 1844. The appointment was soon withdrawn on the grounds of religious insanity, but Cresson had already left for Jerusalem where, four years later, he converted to Judaism.

Changing his name to Michael Israel Boaz, he tried to promote Jewish settlement outside the city walls in order to alleviate overcrowding in the Jewish Quarter. He sought to establish a farm in Emeq Refa'im (today's "German Colony"), but he died in 1880 before that could be accomplished. That same year, the first Jews began to move outside the walls to Mishkenot Sha'ananim, built by Sir Moses Montefiore with money bequeathed by the estate of Judah Touro. Cresson, says Vilnay, is buried somewhere on the Mount of Olives. "I've offered the guard there IL100 if he can locate the grave."

ON THE SITE of the Plaza Hotel on King George Street, says Vilnay, another hotel of sorts was begun in the last century by a Dutch Christian woman who accepted the teaching that Jerusalem would be flooded with righteous Christians before the coming of the Messiah. She began to build a hostel to house these righteous Christians but ran out of money before she got very far. Another foreign woman who did complete her plans was Mrs. James Finn, wife of the British Consul, who

acquired a piece of land two kilometres west of the city walls in 1882 to create an "industrial mission" to the Jews. Poor Jews were provided with work clearing the land and planting trees in the hope that some would be persuaded to adopt Christianity. None did, but the enterprise did help alleviate the lot of a number of Jewish families, and stones from Kerem Avraham (Abraham's Vineyard), as the site was called, were used in the construction of the largest synagogue in the Old City, the Hurva. The house, built on the site in 1885 and used as a summer home by the Finns, predates Mishkenot by five years, Vilnay notes.

The overlapping of faiths and claims adds an extra dimension to the Jerusalem scene — poignant, bitter or simply amusing. The Street of the Jews in the Jewish Quarter was renamed by the Arabs "Tariq Al-Munadillen" — "Street of the Commanders" to honour the Arab irregulars who fought there in 1948. Parallel Habad Street, named after the Hassidic movement whose synagogue still stands there, was renamed by the Arabs "Suq el-Hussor" — "Straw-Mat-Makers Market." Both sets of names still appear on the street signs.

On the Mount of Olives is a tomb visited by Christian, Jewish and Moslem women. "Ask a Jewish

woman there whose tomb it is," says Vilnay, "and she will tell you it is the tomb of Hulda the Prophetess. The woman sees Hulda as an intermediary for her prayers. Ask a Christian woman and she will tell you it is the tomb of a woman named Pelagia who became a nun and was beatified. A Moslem woman will tell you it is the tomb of an Arab woman, El Adawia, holy to the Moslems."

Likewise, the Golden Gate in the eastern wall of the Old City is revered by the three faiths for different reasons. For Christians, it is the gate through which Jesus made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem. For Jews, it is the gate through which the Messiah will arrive on Judgement Day. For Moslems, who also associate it with Judgement Day, it is the site, says Vilnay, from which a bridge will span the Kidron Valley — a bridge from which the Prophet Mohammed will greet the risen.

VILNAY'S material is the accumulation of a rich lifetime's ferreting through libraries here and abroad as well as personal exploration. Between history and holy places, he describes the kinds of sweets served in Old City confectioneries and the variety of herbs and spices available in the Arab market.

He still returns excited from a walk through the Old City or some other part of Jerusalem. "I'm still learning things," says Ze'ev Vilnay. "Jerusalem is a bubbling place."



Ze'ev Vilnay

(Radovani)

Richer life advice from a superstar

By DIANA LERNER

Special to The Jerusalem Post

"THE JEWISH PRINCESS," as she is sometimes called, has never been to Israel, but Diane von Furstenberg, née Halpin, takes pride in her origin and frequently attributes to it her business acumen, emotionalism, ambition and other traits.

Born in Belgium into an upper middle class Jewish family, she relates that she was nurtured on such remarks as this one, repeated daily by her mother: "How do you expect to find a husband if you're so lazy?"

At just past 30, she has become known as the superstar of the fashion world and one of the most famous and financially successful women in America, with a \$150 million business, which she built up in seven years. It includes, besides fashions, perfume, cosmetics and jewelry. Now she has a new line of "Beauty von Furstenberg's Book of Beauty" — How to Become a More Attractive, Confident and Sensual Woman, which Simon and Schuster just published.

A slim, attractive figure with an exotic face that is rather less glamorous than on her TV appearances, Ms. von Furstenberg attracted crowds at Bloomingdale's cosmetics counter in New York, where she was launching her new line. Most, however, seemed about the woman behind the name they see on the high fashion dresses, than to acquire her secrets to success or an autograph.

Her climb to fame and fortune came after she married Prince Egon von Furstenberg, whom she met while earning her degree in economics. Both were students in Geneva. "It was then I decided to have a career," she relates. "I needed to prove more than ever that I was someone on my own and not just a plain girl who got married to a title."

The title helped. It was Diane, however, who proved that millions of women, far from longing for the latest fashion thing, much preferred to buy the sexy, simple dress a princess produced for her own real life. Her best seller is still the wrap-around dress, which to some women's joy comes in sizes up to 14 to an age when sizes start at 2.

Ms. von Furstenberg tells how she came to the U.S. three months pregnant in 1969 with a suitcase of sample



Diane von Furstenberg

(Peter Herzig)

fashions that she had made in an Italian factory. She dragged them from store to store.

Her book deals with the usual advice on beauty, but it is by the laws, highlight one's assets by the use of colour, makeup and accessories; her opinion of silicone under the skin, cosmetic surgery. For those who hate exercise, she gives pointers on what they can do while in a taxi, on the telephone or in the bathtub.

Drawing from her own experience, Diane von Furstenberg discusses eating and living for a richer life, as well as what she has learned from her marriage, her divorce, bringing up children (she has two, Alexander, seven, and Tatiana, six) and running a business.

The book is sprinkled with personal thoughts: "When we separated, that is when I really began to rebuild my life. It was painful, but I started to become involved in work and the children. It was a first step toward discovering myself as a human being and as a woman."

"Women have many roles today. They must be careful not to overplay any one of them. "When you don't know what to buy, how to dress, always have in mind whom you are dressing for; you might be surprised to discover that that person is really you."

"Don't worry if you don't sleep enough. It's worse to worry than to miss sleep."

"If you have had a nerve-wracking day, try to do something you enjoy. Learn to talk yourself into a serene frame of mind. Don't be a bore by discussing your diet."

A recurring philosophy emerges in the book: Discipline yourself and be independent.

Slam deal

BRIDGE / George E. Levinrew

PRECISION bidding demonstrates a high level of accuracy, especially in bidding slams. Today's slam deal, reported in the newsletter of the Precision Club of New York, helped the Republic of China, in the Far East Championship, to win a berth in the coming 1977 Bermuda Bowl tournament for the world championship. Love all.

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♥ 2	♥ 1855	♥ 1855	♥ 2
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(3) Precision bidding — 4♠ (7) — 5♠ (6) — 6♠ (5) — 7♠ (4) — 8♠ (3) — 9♠ (2) — 10♠ (1) — 11♠ (0) — 12♠ (0) — 13♠ (0) — 14♠ (0) — 15♠ (0) — 16♠ (0) — 17♠ (0) — 18♠ (0) — 19♠ (0) — 20♠ (0) — 21♠ (0) — 22♠ (0) — 23♠ (0) — 24♠ (0) — 25♠ (0) — 26♠ (0) — 27♠ (0) — 28♠ (0) — 29♠ (0) — 30♠ (0) — 31♠ (0) — 32♠ (0) — 33♠ (0) — 34♠ (0) — 35♠ (0) — 36♠ (0) — 37♠ (0) — 38♠ (0) — 39♠ (0) — 40♠ (0) — 41♠ (0) — 42♠ (0) — 43♠ (0) — 44♠ (0) — 45♠ (0) — 46♠ (0) — 47♠ (0) — 48♠ (0) — 49♠ (0) — 50♠ (0) — 51♠ (0) — 52♠ (0) — 53♠ (0) — 54♠ (0) — 55♠ (0) — 56♠ (0) — 57♠ (0) — 58♠ (0) — 59♠ (0) — 60♠ (0) — 61♠ (0) — 62♠ (0) — 63♠ (0) — 64♠ (0) — 65♠ (0) — 66♠ (0) — 67♠ (0) — 68♠ (0) — 69♠ (0) — 70♠ (0) — 71♠ (0) — 72♠ (0) — 73♠ (0) — 74♠ (0) — 75♠ (0) — 76♠ (0) — 77♠ (0) — 78♠ (0) — 79♠ (0) — 80♠ (0) — 81♠ (0) — 82♠ (0) — 83♠ (0) — 84♠ (0) — 85♠ (0) — 86♠ (0) — 87♠ (0) — 88♠ (0) — 89♠ (0) — 90♠ (0) — 91♠ (0) — 92♠ (0) — 93♠ (0) — 94♠ (0) — 95♠ (0) — 96♠ (0) — 97♠ (0) — 98♠ (0) — 99♠ (0) — 100♠ (0) — 101♠ (0) — 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Callaghan denies smearing envoy to hide 'nepotism'

LONDON (AP). — An embarrassed Prime Minister James Callaghan insisted on Monday there had been no smear campaign against Britain's ambassador to the U.S., Sir Peter Ramsbotham.

Speaking to an aroused House of Commons on his decision to appoint his son-in-law, journalist Peter Jay, to replace Ramsbotham in Washington, Callaghan said: "There is nothing to apologize for."

But Mrs. Margaret Thatcher's opposition Conservatives renewed their attack on Callaghan for allegedly using smear tactics against Ramsbotham last week. The smears were made, Tories allege, to divert attention from the Jay appointment, which some critics attacked as "nepotism."

Deputy Tory leader William Whitely, shouting in anger above a background of Labour cries of "Rubbish," told the Prime Minister: "This is a scandal and a disgraceful affair for which you should now, as head of the government, apologise personally."

The Tories were angered by stories fed to the press last week which said Ramsbotham was being

replaced because he was a "snob" and was out of tune with the down-to-earth style of the Carter administration. The stories emerged after a press briefing at 10 Downing Street.

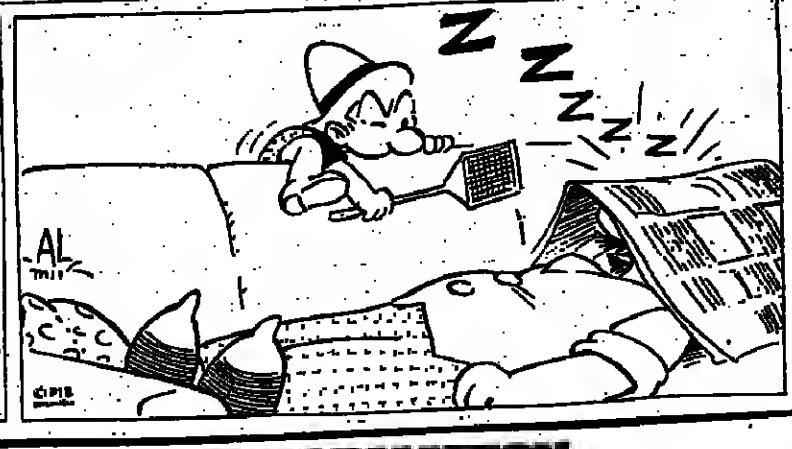
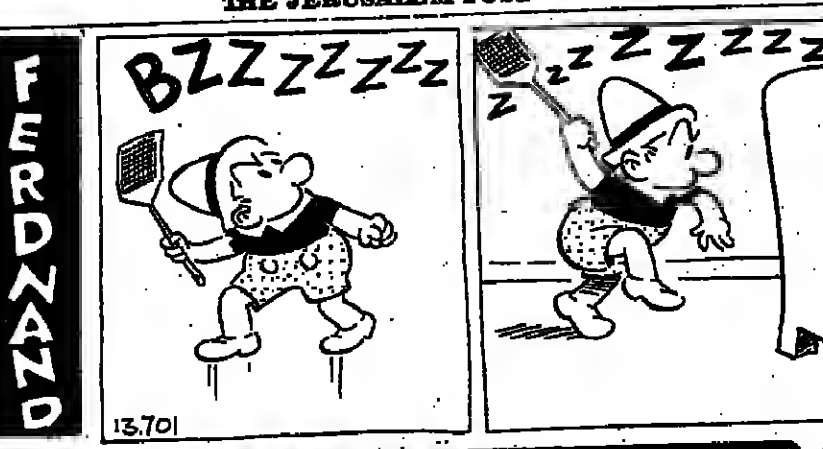
Callaghan told the Commons that it would be impossible to prove or disprove the charges that personal remarks about Sir Peter had been made in private conversation.

In the House of Lords, where the affair also erupted on Monday, Tory party spokesman Lord Carrington said:

"The whole of this episode has left a very nasty taste in my mouth. I regret and deplore of this country should be subjected to the sort of comments that have been made."

Ramsbotham, a 57-year-old career diplomat who now becomes governor of Bermuda, sought to cool the controversy on Sunday by praising Jay's appointment.

Jay, 40, married to Callaghan's daughter Margaret, is economics editor of "The Times" of London and presenter of a weekly television news programme. He has no previous diplomatic experience.



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ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL: 8.30 English 1, 8.35 English 2, 9.00 English 3, 9.25 Hebrew for adults, 10.25 Science/Nature 2-3, 10.45 Communications 2-3, 11.10 Math 7, 11.30 English 8, 12.10 English 9, 12.30 Geometry 1, 12.50 Science 7, 13.15 History: Christopher Columbus, 13.30 Road Safety, 13.35 Handwork, 16.00 Programme for kindergartners, 16.15 The Cuckoo and the Ant, 16.30 Programme on the Upper Galilee settlement, 16.45 Everyman's University.

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES: 17.30 Service broadcast, 17.40 The World of Walt Disney, 17.45 ARABIC LANGUAGE programmes: 17.50 News roundup, 18.15 El-weekly youth magazine, 18.30 Father Knows Best, 18.35 Programme announcements, 18.40 New.

HERBIE: 18.45 Herbie returns to the screen with the Cedric Line: Continuation of the series dealing with British ships in the late 19th century with Peter Gilmore and Brian Rawlinson (Chapter 9).

21.00 Mabat newswire: 21.00 Only Two Can Play, Sidney Gilliat's film of 1962 starring Peter Sellers, Maureen O'Hara, Virginia Madsen and Richard Attenborough. British comedy based on Kingsley Amis's novel about a librarian who can't resist the advances of a local politician.

21.15 TV (unofficial): 18.15 Jahar Jaw, 18.30 Documentary, 18.40 The Muppet Show, 19.30 News in Hebrew, 20.00 News in Arabic, 20.30 Partridge family, 21.00 Science Digest, 21.10 The Doctor of Duke Street, 21.20 News in English, 22.15 Ben Hall.

Shows with asterisks are also on JTV 3.

ON THE AIR

First Programme

7.07 Morning Concert — Alfven: Sonata for Flute, Viola and Cello; in 3 Minor; Michael Haydn: Nocturne in F Major; Copland: Four Dances from Rodeo; Beethoven: Piano Sonata, Op. 31, No. 2; Wladimir: Fantasy on Themes from Faust (Leonid Kogan); Gounod: Petite Symphonie for 9 Wind Instruments; Brahms: Piano Concerto No. 3 in B-flat Major (Alfred Brendel).

10.00 Programme announcements, 10.15 Arabic for beginners, 10.35 Radio story (see details available).

12.00 (Stereo): Recital — Balaschew: Sonata, Op. 10, No. 3; Liszt: Sonata in A Minor; Tchaikovsky: Tchaikovsky, No. 13; Prokofiev: Sonata, Op. 9; Kreisler: Liebeslied.

18.00 Offenbach: Ophelia in the Underworld Overture; Rodrigo: Concerto de Aranjuez for Guitar (John Williams); Tchaikovsky: Nutcracker Suite.

19.50 Lesson in spoken Arabic, 20.00 Notes on a new book, 20.05 Music magazine, 20.30 (Stereo): Ravel: Rhapsody Espagnole (De Carvalho); Granados: Love Songs (Anat Breiter, Noam Sherif); De Falla: Nights in the Garden of Spain (Pulci Salicrú, Mendel Rodan); Albeniz: Iberia (De Carvalho).

18.00 "Which one do you prefer?" — Dr. Yehoshua Hirshberg and Prof. Yehoshua Hirshberg discuss differences between the two "Rigoletto" — 20.45 (Stereo): "New Music" — Schoenberg: Fantasy for Violin and Piano, Op. 47; Christian Wolff: Duet for Violin and Piano, Op. 11; Gerry Wein and Amos Halpern talk about lead and paint poisoning (repeated), 21.35 Signs in Israel with Azaria Alon.

22.05 D'Indy: Suite in Old Style; Serenades; Variations; Crumb: Song; Ibert: Concertino da Camera for Saxophone; Brahms: Sextet No. 2 in G Major, Op. 36; Saint-Saens: Septet for Piano and Strings, Op. 158; Prokofiev: Piano Sonata, Op. 10, No. 3, on an old English folk song.

22.55 Programme announcements.

Second Programme

12.30 Israeli songs, 13.00 Songs, 13.05 Light classical music, 13.15 Light classical music, 13.25 Light classical music, 13.35 Light classical music, 13.45 Light classical music, 13.55 Light classical music, 14.05 Light classical music, 14.15 Light classical music, 14.25 Light classical music, 14.35 Light classical music, 14.45 Light classical music, 14.55 Light classical music, 15.05 Light classical music, 15.15 Light classical music, 15.25 Light classical music, 15.35 Light classical music, 15.45 Light classical music, 15.55 Light classical music, 16.05 Light classical music, 16.15 Light classical music, 16.25 Light classical music, 16.35 Light classical music, 16.45 Light classical music, 16.55 Light classical music, 17.05 Light classical music, 17.15 Light classical music, 17.25 Light classical music, 17.35 Light classical music, 17.45 Light classical music, 17.55 Light classical music, 18.05 Light classical music, 18.15 Light classical music, 18.25 Light classical music, 18.35 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BUSINESS & FINANCE

In Russia some say that...

Service with a smile is almost subversive

MOSCOW. — Service is not a Soviet concept, and service with a smile is so rare here it's almost subversive. When a clerk smiles, they say in Moscow, "you suspect that the goods are effective — or that the clerk is."

Soviet Union has concentrated long on producing tangible goods that the service industry has virtually ignored. But in recent years, the situation has changed. A campaign against the "service industry" was launched, writes Robert C. Toth of Los Angeles Times.

Some success has been achieved. According to one estimate, the time spent waiting in various lines has been reduced by 40 hours a year for every one of the nation's 250 million men, women and children.

The average Russian still stands in line about 360 hours a year, and the aim is to shave that figure by 80 additional hours by 1990. The problem is that the nation's central planners are reluctant to budget the money.

If the fight to save time is difficult, the fight against bad manners is more so. No one has even noticed that people who deal with the public should be courteous — that they be less rude.

In this instance the problem lies in part with Communist ideology, which has long taught that serving is demeaning. Before the 1917 revolution...

tion waiters and clerks were "lackeys," and they remain near the bottom of today's social scale (the existence of which Soviet ideology denies).

Moreover, there is no incentive to be courteous. Being courteous does not mean there will be more money, and it is all but impossible to get fired (trade union approval is required).

Thus, appalling rudeness is commonplace. The following incident occurred not long ago in a Moscow department store.

"Get away, all of you!" the saleswoman behind the blouse counter shouted. "Why are you so noisy?" one of the customers demanded. "If you don't sell anything, you won't meet your plan (sales quota), and you'll be fired."

"Let them fire me," the saleswoman replied. "It's a easy enough to go elsewhere. Anyway, I've met the plan. I don't have to sell any more."



Grows and snarls at supermarket here.

The director returned with me to reprimand the girl, so I thought, but she was just as rude and insulting to the director. So he just shrugged and walked away.

According to the newspaper Moscovskaya Pravda, "rudeness has become such a usual thing that nobody reacts to complaints. One shop girl who was reprimanded still got her monthly bonus. Clerks best known for their rudeness in the complaint books got awards for service with high culture."

Customers, on the other hand, can't take their business elsewhere. "What does it matter whether I give good service or not?" a waitress asked. "Where else can they go?"

Restaurant service here has given rise to a popular joke: "When restaurants open, the doors close." A doorman automatically bars the way to all except a favoured few foreigners and bribe-givers. Even when tables are empty, the average Russian must plead for admittance.

A Russian writing in the Literary Gazette last autumn described the remarkable service he had received in East Germany. The menu was presented to him immediately after he was seated, he wrote, and if he waited as much as three minutes to give his order he was given an apology.

"Unheard of in the Soviet Union," a Russian waitress admitted to the writer in a subsequent article. "We feel that if a customer is in a hurry he can go to a cafeteria."

(This story also appeared in the early edition of Monday's paper)

The resort town's mayor says that...

In Nahariya politeness is not a legend

By HADASSAH BAT HAIM
"AGE IS NOT relevant for honeymooners," declared Ephraim Sharir, Mayor of Nahariya, at a press luncheon last week. The excellent food at the Carlton Hotel, deftly served by soft-footed waiters, gives weight to the claim that in this small seaside town at least, service is still to be had, and politeness is not a legend.

The occasion was to alert the public to the opening of The Season, an event eagerly awaited by the town's residents. The town has made special efforts to attract young couples who tied the knot on Lag Ba'Omer, the only day between Pesach and Shavuot when weddings are permitted. The newlyweds are entertained by the municipality.

They get reduced rates in many hotels and concessions in the shops. They are invited to tour the business and industrial enterprises if they are interested.

This year, said the mayor, the emphasis will not be directed exclusively to the young. After all, older people also get married and as much entitled to honeymoon privileges as anyone. For that matter, the town is ready to lower the prices during this period to the end of July to help young couples. An unlikely looking cupid, Sharir said, maybe the "economy" weeks will induce old married couples to take a little time off together and get to know each other again.

Apart from its special welcome to newlyweds, the town has invested hundreds of thousands of pounds in improvements and innovations. All the beach facilities are gleaming with new paint. The beach itself is cleaned daily at dawn so that none of the previous day's debris greets the bathers. An Olympic-size swimming pool opened on May 1, and the outdoor pools have big new red spots.

For the first time in Nahariya there will be diving and sailing under professional guidance. A marina has been opened and there are boats for hire with or without an instructor under the supervision of Eli Baron, whose cherished idea this has been for many years. Scuba diving equipment is also available. The instructor, Mr. Birzbaum, is a former lecturer in oceanography at Haifa University and an expert in this area. This part of the Mediterranean coast is the most interesting with regard to the number and variety of fish to be seen underwater, he says.

A nice way to see the town is by bicycle. In the middle of the main street is Rudi Stern with a large stock of two-wheelers to suit every length of leg. He even has a few tandems for couples who can't bear the thought of separation. For the convenience of foreign tourists, all these facilities may be negotiated in English.

Another passable English speaker, Shmuel Bacall, is located in the suburbs with a string of riding horses. He will arrange long or short excursions on horseback and also give lessons on request.

The orderly cleanliness which has made Nahariya famous, is very much in evidence. The Society for a Beautiful Israel is active, and every schoolchild is aware of the heinousness of littering the streets. The fairy lights glow in the giant eucalyptus trees bordering the stream that runs down the main street. The restaurants and nightclubs stand waiting for the rush, from now until the middle of October, for the catering trade it's "all systems go."

Furniture men

urged to open warehouse abroad

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Furniture manufacturers in Israel should band together and maintain warehousing facilities in North America, according to a group of leading U.S. and Canadian furniture company executives and designers.

In a message issued at Monday's opening of the First Israel Furniture Week exhibition at Jerusalem's Eshel Hachaim, the "Furniture Advisory Committee" states: "If Israel's furniture makers are serious about developing an export trade, it is of utmost importance that warehouses be maintained in the U.S. and Canada. Very few retailers in those countries are in the position to order in container lots. This means they must have a warehouse available from which to draw small quantities as needs arise."

Commerce and Industry Minister Haim Bar-Lev, officially opening Furniture Week Monday morning noted that exports of furniture have barely begun — having reached only \$10m. during 1976 — but could be substantially increased in view of Israel's technical and creative capability.

Parents worried about school textbook prices

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Parents Association representatives will meet with the Commerce and Industry Ministry's price committee sometime next week to press for a decision on textbook prices.

The meeting comes in the wake of a decision by textbook publishers to hold up printing pending permission to raise prices by 25 per cent. The parents have not decided what steps, if any, they will take if the committee decides to approve the hike. Officially, all the parents will say is that they want the price committee to decide quickly, because time is of the essence.

"If the publishers haven't started printing yet it's almost certain there won't be books when the school year begins," Rachel Gavish, secretary of the Parents Association, said.

Industrial diamonds are 80% of world production

By J. VOET
TEL AVIV. — For many years world production of diamonds has hovered around the 50m. carat or 10,000 logram mark. Last year was no exception, but again no reliable division between industrial diamonds and gems is obtainable. It is assumed that as usual about 80 per cent of total production consists of industrial diamonds. (These 80 per cent, however, represent only 20 per cent of the value of the diamonds mined.)

About 20 years ago a Swedish company, ASEA, pioneered the production of synthetic diamonds. This was done by imitating the natural forces that created diamonds over a period of millions of years.

ASEA applied very high pressure on carbon at high temperatures. The very small stones that emerged from the process did not look like diamonds, but they possessed some of the properties of this hardest of all materials.

Later, more sophisticated processes were developed by General Electric in the U.S. and by a daughter company of De Beers Consolidated Mines. There are now several factories for man-made industrial diamonds in various countries.

The De Beers factory at Shannon in Ireland is the best known. About seven years ago General Electric scientists announced a breakthrough. They had learned to "grow" synthetic diamonds from the much smaller synthetic stones produced until then.

General Electric officials stressed at the time that the man-made gem diamonds were many, many times more costly than those dug from the ground.

The breakthrough was, therefore, only of scientific, and not of commercial interest.

Not much more has been heard since then about man-made gems. The economic significance of man-made gem diamonds is so far negligible. Although nobody can, of course, foresee what the future has in store, synthetic gem stones do not constitute a threat to Israel's diamond polishing industry.

As far as man-made industrial — rather than gem — diamonds are concerned, which promise to become more important than the natural product, they constitute competition mostly for the mines in African countries. Israel has no part to play in the world of industrial diamonds.

IN THE SUPREME COURT SITTING AS COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS
Before the Deputy President (Justice Landau), Justices Ohnond Morry, Reuben Pessachovitz, Appellant, v. State of Israel, Respondent (Cr. A. 308/75)

blot on her good name in the eyes of other nations of the world, but it would also cause her harm by opening her gates to international criminals. Furthermore, it could also well be asked if Israel's adoption of the European Convention on Extradition was not completely arbitrary in so far as countries which have adopted the personality jurisdiction principle, and do not extradite their own nationals, are concerned, since this would be the only logical conclusion to draw if the theory that the Convention does not provide for reciprocity between Israel and countries like Switzerland were accepted.

Even if, therefore, continued Justice Landau, there had been any doubt as to the correct interpretation of those provisions of section 2(1) of our Extradition Law which refer to reciprocity, the courts would have been in duty bound to adopt that interpretation which prevents the deleterious consequences set out above.

Returning to the specific case of Switzerland's attitude towards the question of extradition of nationals, Justice Landau pointed out that material reciprocity between Israel and Switzerland arises from the fact that Switzerland tries her own nationals for offences they have committed abroad, thus maintaining the balance with Israel, which does not, in general, bring her nationals to trial for offences they have committed abroad. This arrangement, he concluded, satisfactorily bridges the gap between the personality system of jurisdiction adopted by Switzerland and the territorial system practised by Israel. And although it might to some extent derogate from the prestige of the country which is prepared to extradite its citizens, it does satisfy the need to reconcile the differences of approach of different countries in order to achieve the vital result of containing international crime, which has spread so rapidly in our times.

In short, concluded Justice Landau, the case under consideration provided a classic example of the realization of the principle "aut dedere aut punire" and this satisfied the requirements of reciprocity contained in section 2(1) of the Extradition Law. The appeal should, therefore, be dismissed. (To be continued.)

LAW REPORT
The Jerusalem Post
Edited by Doris Lankin

Extradite or punish

(Continued from Monday)
The appellant's counsel had argued, Justice Landau continued, that as Switzerland had announced advance of signing the Extradition Convention that she would not extradite her own nationals, whereas Israel had done so and was in duty bound to extradite nationals, the Convention could add to contain an agreement for reciprocity, as a by-section 2 of our Extradition Law. This argument, he held, from a strict legal standpoint, appear to be correct. For did not agree with the District that, despite the Swiss tradition, reciprocity with respect to extradition of nationals had been achieved by the fact that the Israel Minister of Justice has the discretion to decide whether to institute extradition proceedings or not, and he a refusal to do so when the requesting country does not extradite own nationals. His reason for reaching this conclusion, he explained, was that the Swiss, as yet, had not agreed to extradite the Israeli Government to extradite their nationals, or else, save very special circumstances, sell nationals who had committed crime in Switzerland would get off free, thus frustrating the aim of every civilized country strives to achieve through mutual cooperation: that is, that offenders should pay the price for their crimes somewhere or other.

On the other hand, however, held Justice Landau, he did agree with the District Court's alternative line of reasoning; that is, that despite the absence of formal reciprocity, there is material reciprocity between Switzerland and Israel. For it must be remembered that the principle of reciprocity was not created for the benefit of the accused, or convicted, national, but for the benefit of the state themselves, either as a means of asserting their sovereignty, or as a weapon for the effective struggle against international crime, depending on the point of view.

In this context, he continued, if might well be asked, as the District Court had done, whether the Extradition Law could possibly be interpreted in such a way as to exempt a person like the appellant, who had been charged with serious offences, from having to stand trial, either in Switzerland or in Israel; or what is even worse, if the law could be interpreted in such a way that an Israeli citizen who has been found guilty of crimes in a foreign country and has fled from justice to Israel could be prevented from being sent back to that foreign country in order to serve his punishment. For if this were possible, he held, Israel would become a refuge for fugitives from justice and this would not only be a

few Arab bank to help Mid East, Africa
LONDON (UPI). — An Arab International bank has been set up to help cycle the cash resources of the oil-rich countries for the development of the Middle East and Africa, the resident and founder of the bank, a British-Durham, announced yesterday. With headquarters in Luxembourg, the International Resources of Finance Bank S.A. will shortly open a branch office in London and use further branches throughout the Middle East by the end of this year.

ALL STREET Pressure on steel
NEW YORK (AP). — The stock market showed little change yesterday in an erratic and inconclusive session. The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial, off four points at mid-session, was up a point half an hour before the close. Losers held a four or three advantage over gainers among New York Stock Exchange-listed issues. Steel issues came under sharp

pressure early, but recouped some of their losses later. Steel prospects were the subject of a report issued by a large brokerage house. The analyst who wrote the report said he had lowered his 1977 earnings estimates for several big steel companies because of short-term factors such as cold weather this past winter. But he said he was "very positive" on the industry's 1978 prospects.

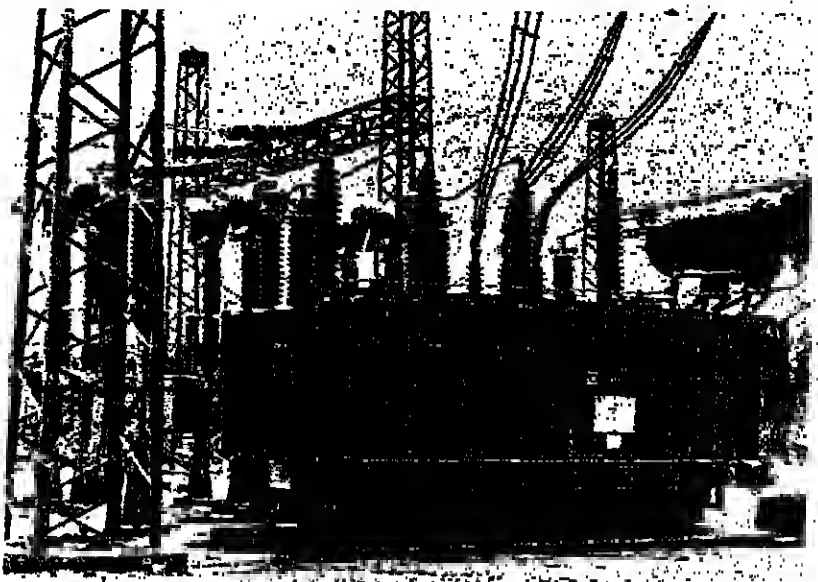
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THE ELECTRIC TRANSFORMER STATION at Emek Hefer, one of the most modern in the country, will go into operation this week. Part of the line which has been dubbed "The National Electricity Carrier," the new station will help balance power supply between the north and the south of the country.

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مكتبة الصلح

Election fiesta

OVERSEAS commentators described the Israeli elections, prior to the event, as taking place in an atmosphere of gloom, anguish, and near despair. Little of this kind of spirit was evident yesterday. Perfect weather and the law that election day is an official holiday gave the day the air of a suddenly improvised national fiesta.

Beaches, swimming-pools and picnic spots in forests were filled with citizens celebrating their democratic right to determine the shape of the government for the next four years. The merry-making was by no means irresponsible: the vast majority of Israelis took great care before or after the fun, to exercise their inalienable right to determine which politicians will tell them what to do for the next four years. All the evidence is that the voters pondered long and deeply over the different letters of the Hebrew alphabet in that moment of truth and power in the booth, and then set out to enjoy the sudden vacation.

That this attitude was not due to a lack of interest they proved later, as they spent the long night hours sitting anxiously in front of their television sets waiting for the savants to announce the winners.

The truth is that the election was an expression of great national self-confidence, of belief in the future and in the survival of the Jewish state, of conviction that whatever government takes office will preserve both the Jewish state and the principles of freedom and democracy that are pillars of its existence.

All the doubts, self-lacerations and internecine feuds may have given friends and foes abroad the impression that the state is in danger of collapsing through its own weakness. In a curious, paradoxical way, the very vigour displayed in the internal quarrels stems from Israel's deep inner strength.

The late Abdul Gamal Nasser learnt to his cost ten years ago that the impression of a state about to collapse can be very misleading. His successors will be well advised not to make the same error. The elections, irrespective of their result, proved that Israeli democracy has a deep inner strength and a will to survive.

Senator Daniel S. Moynihan, the former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, shocked the West when he said that there are only 26 democracies in the entire world. Israel proved yesterday that she certainly should be included among these happy lands. In fact, some cynics say that Israel has too much democracy.

This is a profound error: no country can have too much democracy. Israel was created in freedom as a democracy, and will only survive as long as it treasures its democratic virtues. Yesterday's election proved that the country's head and heart are both in the right place.

The economic outlook

THERE IS A widespread belief that when a new Government is formed after yesterday's elections, the Israeli pound will undergo a massive devaluation, new taxes will be imposed, and prices are going to shoot up. This rumour is responsible for a spate of hoarding, and purchases "ahead of time."

The truth need not necessarily be so. Most political parties, it is true, have been calling for increased social services and cheaper housing. But they have also been promising to reduce the rate of inflation to 15 per cent a year. And they have been offering no suggestions how these objectives are to be reconciled.

If the social services are expanded without compensatory cuts somewhere else, the rate of price inflation will increase, not diminish; which is what the public seems to be expecting. It seems to be forgotten that pumping money into circulation, and then mopping it up again with the aid of new indirect taxes (thus pushing prices up), has been tried already.

This was responsible for the damaging outbreak of strikes during the last six months. There is a general recognition in the economic ministries that this method does not work and must be discontinued. It is hard to imagine any new group of administrators trying it again.

Thus the only way left of solving the economic problem is to reduce the amount of money in circulation. The Finance Minister has been accusingly dubbed, in the election propaganda, as "Rabinowitz the Printer." The alternative, which appears to have gained a measure of popular acceptance, is to stop printing money — in other words, cut the budget deficit.

If printing money is out, then the post-election outlook is for a tighter market. Moreover, exporters are managing very well with the creeping devaluation that is now a familiar monthly event (even though it has just mislaid a month, in the current pre-election paralysis). If these devaluations are continued, a massive reduction in the exchange rate of the Israeli pound will not be necessary.

There are no iron-clad assurances, of course, that such counsels of rationality will in fact prevail. Yet there seems to be a better than even chance that the pace of price inflation will drop rather than rise in the coming months. The speculators who have been banking on an economic disaster will then be the only ones to be disappointed.

READERS' LETTERS

CHARITY HOAX

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, Fund-raising for charitable and religious purposes is not always carried out in a proper manner. This is really nothing new.

For example I have first-hand knowledge of a rabbi's family, who represents an Israeli yeshiva in the U.S. They mass-circulate letters to would-be donors "desperately" requesting money for charitable purposes, and then deduct 75 per cent from the collected funds for "expenses" before distributing the meagre remnants of the moneys received. The tragic thing about it is that those individuals who are truly in dire need of financial aid get very little. If anything, and legitimate fund-raising organizations become suspect because there is, generally speaking, not enough self-policing or legislative check on who is getting what.

What prompted me to write to you is a recent and oft-repeated ad that appears in the American Jewish Press, apparently inserted by a Rab-

bi C.B. Fink and endorsed by such Torah giants as Rabbi Moshe Feinstein and others. The ad urgently asks money for a widow of a young (aimed at B'ham) with seven orphans. One has no way of determining if the money sought goes virtually uncut to the widow, or where the circumstances of the case can be verified.

Moreover, there is a statement in the ad that "there is no bread in the house." Now, if one takes this statement as literally true, one wonders how it is possible to expend hundreds of dollars on advertising, but not a few dollars per week on bread.

I may have touched upon a sensitive subject, but as an Orthodox Jew and an individual who strives for honesty, I believe it is high time that would-be donors receive accurate and truthful disclosures and accounts of how charitable funds are distributed — of course without divulging the names of the donors.

ERIK M. ARNEHEIM
Jerusalem (Los Angeles).

THE OLD QUARTER OF SAFAD

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — As a resident of Safad, I felt your article of May 6 covering the annual Tora procession from Safad to Meron was highly unrepresentative of the feelings of Safad residents.

The old quarter of Safad has been in a state of ruin and neglect for many decades. The work of the Hassidic groups who have come to restore Safad is the only hope which

has arisen till now that the old quarter will live once more. A return to life is most urgently desired, in keeping with the old quarter's precious historical and aesthetic value.

The comments made at the ceremony in opposition to the Hassidic result more from political and economic considerations than from any genuine love of the old city.
JOSEPH GOLD

Metaphor within a metaphor

Journalist Atallah Mansour agonized over telling his young son why the Palestinians don't

have a state. MOSHE KOHN suggests that he could start by relating some of the facts.

ATALLAH MANSOUR regards himself as a Palestinian-Arab-Israeli metaphor-within-a-metaphor. The larger metaphor is the entire "Palestinian national entity," growing out of the common suffering (in a repetition of the classic Jewish experience of suffering).

Mansour, 43, has written much in this vein, as a veteran and respected Israeli (journalist, novelist, and poet). His latest novel, *Be'er Hadash*, also published in an English translation under the title *A New Light*, and autobiography *Waiting for the Dawn*, from which the above passage is cited.

Now, in an article in "Ha'aretz," Mansour metaphorizes at his children.

His eight-year-old son Badr had asked him whether Israel is independent. He was holding, too, or whether it was only for the Jews. Mansour replied that it was a holiday for all Israelis. Badr retorted: His friend, whose father is a teacher, had told him that it wasn't their holiday, because they are Palestinians and the Palestinians have no state of their own.

"My heart twinged," Mansour writes. He thought he could explain many things to little Badr. However, "I knew that I must not lie to my son, and he didn't know how to answer such questions as 'why don't the Palestinians have a state, and why is Meir Kahane permitted to come from New York to Shechem (Nablus) in order to threaten Bassam Shak'a (Mayor of Nablus) and force himself on him?'"

If Atallah Mansour would demetaphorize himself and the entire situation, he could tell his son a few things that are both factual and truthful.

FOR EXAMPLE, there are several main reasons why the Palestinians don't have a state.

One is that after the British handed 50 per cent of Mandatory Palestine to the Arabs in 1922, the latter did not set up a Palestinian Arab state there, but founded what was to become the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and continued to press their demand for an Arab Palestine in the remaining 50 per cent of the mandated territory, then known as Western Palestine. As a matter of fact, at that time, the Arabes did not think of "Palestine" as a potential sovereign Arab state, but as a province of "Greater Syria."

Another reason is that when the Jews several times accepted proposals for partitioning Western Palestine into a Jewish and Arab state, the Arabs rejected these proposals. In fact, they nullified the last such proposal, the resolution adopted by the United Nations in 1947, by going to war against the State of Israel created under that resolution.

A third reason is that when the 1948 war ended, with a sizable section of Western Palestine under Arab control, the Arabs did not set up their Palestine state there. Instead, the Hashemite Kingdom annexed that area (an annexation that to this day has the recognition only of Britain and Pakistan) and brutally repressed the residents' Palestinian aspirations for 19 years.

As for Meir Kahane — Atallah Mansour can tell his son that if at one point Meir Kahane was permitted to go to Nablus and do what he did, he has since been prohibited from entering any part of the "West Bank" and now faces trial for his continued attempts to do so.

In any case, Mansour can tell his son that it isn't a matter of "Meir Kahane (coming) from New York to Shechem," but of a Jew leaving Eilat to come home to live among his newly sovereign people in its home land, and then seeking to advance the Jewish national cause in a morally, legally and aesthetically reprehensible manner. And with Meir Kahane thus demetaphorized, Mansour can then go on to tell his son about the non-metaphorical reprehensible behaviour over the decades of some of his Arab brethren.

"I HAVE TO TELL him (Badr) about the Divine Promise," Mansour writes. "But is he able to understand that there is a God who bestows rights on Rabbi Levinger and cancels Sheikh Ja'abari's rights?" I suppose Badr is not able to understand. Neither am I. What are those rights that God has bestowed on Rabbi Levinger while cancelling Sheikh Ja'abari's? I know of no rights to which Sheikh Ja'abari is en-

titled in Eretz Yisrael of which the Israel Government has deprived him. What we have deprived him of is the privilege of doing things such as those he did or inspired others to do in Hebron in 1929 and in the Etzion Bloc in 1948.

Furthermore, Rabbi Levinger has been condemned by large sectors of Jewish public opinion for some of his statements and actions, and has been arrested and tried. In fact, is now on trial — for some of them. For which actions has Sheikh Ja'abari ever been condemned by his brethren or been tried by the courts of the various governments under which he has lived?

Mansour plays the game of "applying the terminology of sports to the political situation and explaining to my son that the Levinger-Kahane team is in top form while the Ja'abari-Shak'a team is at the bottom of the league."

He then asks: "Am I to tell my children to cheer the winning side, or shall I tell them to reinforce the ranks (of the Ja'abari-Shak'a team) in order to help save it from relegation? In general, could my sons, even if they wished to do so, join the Peres-Hammer team, or are they doomed to sit in the bleachers bewailing their team's fate?"

MY DEAR Atallah, forgive me, but unlike the Atallah Mansour I had known since we first met just a few days after I came home to Israel nearly 30 years ago, you are being disingenuous. Strands of this disingenuousness were already present in your autobiography two years ago, where you were already allegorizing and metaphorizing about Jews, Arabs and Palestinians, and you pretended not to know and understand the roots and meaning of Israel's Law of Return.

The use of sports terminology here, Atallah, is irrelevant and in bad taste. We are not discussing a soccer game, but a life-and-death matter.

The team whose ranks you evidently wish your children to reinforce is not merely out to win a cup: it wants the field, the whole stadium, including the bleachers and the refreshment concessions. And it doesn't wish merely to relegate the opposing team, it wishes to destroy it (though if some of the latter's members survive, they will perhaps be permitted to watch future games through some hole in the fence).

That is what the other team's managers, coaches, trainers, and cheerleaders keep saying, and I know of no reason not to believe them.

No, your children cannot really join "the Peres-Hammer team," whatever exactly that is supposed to mean, and they cannot be expected to wish to do so. But surely there are other alternatives available than only that, or sitting in the bleachers weeping or joining what you call the "Ja'abari-Shak'a team."

You know as well as, probably better than, I what those alter-

THE GOOD FENCE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — This past week, our group of 34 friends from Cleveland, Ohio, had the opportunity to visit the Good Fence at Metula. We had toured Israel for three weeks and all of us have been to Israel numerous times. We all agreed that this visit to the Fence was one of the most memorable occasions any of us had experienced here.

We were touched and deeply affected by the wonderful spirit of the soldiers and medical personnel at the Fence. At the time of our visit, a Lebanese teenage boy was brought in from Lebanon. He had been wounded and was rushed in for treatment. A doctor in our group observed and was impressed with the treatment he received. The solicitude and regard for his parents was not lost on them or the rest of the group that accompanied the wounded youth.

We feel that this spirit of friendly cooperation between Arab and Jew is a story that has not been adequately told to the world by the news media. We feel that each group of tourists should be encouraged to visit the Good Fence.

Moreover, we strongly feel someone is remiss in not adequately publicizing the sad situation of the Lebanese Christians that has failed to prick the conscience of the world and to which only the Israelis have responded.

GLORIA AND JERRY ALBERT
and 32 tourists from Ohio
Netanya.

Dry Bones



POSTSCRIPTS

BRITAIN is one of the last countries one would associate with the use of solar energy, yet an official report now claims that the sun may eventually be able to provide as much as a fifth of its energy needs. According to Nigel Hawkes, the Oxfam science writer, Britain's total annual solar input is no less than half as much as that of better places such as the American sun-belt, India or Australia. This is due chiefly to the long days of summer.

Solar energy, indeed, seems to be quite the thing in England these days. There are more than 40 companies offering solar heating systems as compared with only two in 1973, although some of them put forward exaggerated claims, Oxfam says.

However, a recent survey notes that solar water-heating units are not for the time being economically viable. So that for the present, solar heating panels like those that adorn (or disfigure) the Israeli skyline are unlikely to be seen in any great numbers in London, Manchester or elsewhere in the chilly British Isles.

ON THE bulletin board of the third grade class room in Ellwood Memorial Public School in Bolton, Ontario, there is a sign which reads: "Our friends in Israel. You are not alone."

Bolton is a small town just north of Toronto. Not only are there no Jewish pupils at Ellwood Memorial, there probably isn't a single Jew in Bolton. Nevertheless, the school is carrying out an admirable project on Israel.

It all started last Hanukkah, when the teacher found that no one in his third-grade class could locate Israel on the map of the world. This led to a week-long study of Israel, using material provided by the school librarian who had toured Israel in the summer of 1976. The third-graders saw slides of Israel, learned Israeli songs and dances, cooked Israeli food, made a model kibbutz and even learned to write and say a few words in Hebrew.

Through all this, the children

made contact with fifth-graders the Berl Katznelson School Givatayim. They sent them postcards and other Canadian souvenirs. One little boy was enthusiastic that he ripped a branch off one of the pine-trees in the garden and asked to have it sent Israel.

The school librarian, Dor Nicholls, wrote to tell us about these grass-roots happenings. She ended her letter with "Shalom," should like to say "Kol hakavod" teachers and pupils alike and that one day they will all come to Israel with their own eyes.

WE HAVE received a rather letter from one of our readers.

His son, he tells us, is undergoing training in an army unit somewhere in Israel. On the night of the recent basketball finals in Belgium, the trainees requested permission to watch the game on television. Permission was granted, on condition that for every point scored Jim Boatwright the boys would kilometre of marching.

One way of toughening up recruits, we hope that they cheered each point.

SWEDEN'S debonair young Carl Gustaf XVI is not the fastest skier. But he is the first monarch to have taken the famous Vasa ski marathon earlier this month. He came 5708 among the record number nearly 10,000 contestants. Swedish race was won by a skier, the first Russian ever to win the event.

What makes this sports something of a curiosity is that it was a predecessor Gustaf's who started the thing. The Vasa Race commemorates an episode in 1521 when Swedish noble, Gustav Erik Vasa — later to become King — was on his way into exile. He brought back by two messengers skis who took the same route present race, but in the opposite direction.

SCOPUS ROAD OPENED, OLD CITY ENCIRCLED THE JERUSALEM POST OTHER WAR NEWS JERUSALEM SHELLS 2ND DAY; GAZA FALL

Syrian attacks repulsed

Only 30 hours after the start of fighting, Israel's forces in the Old City of Jerusalem had repulsed Syrian attacks and had encircled the Old City of Jerusalem.

OLD CITY, MOST OF SINAI FALL, TIRAN OPEN

THE JERUSALEM POST
SINAI FALL, TIRAN OPEN

Forces near Suez, West Bank taken

After 48 hours of fighting, Israel's forces in the Old City of Jerusalem had repulsed Syrian attacks and had encircled the Old City of Jerusalem.

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Please deliver The Jerusalem Post to me everyday as indicated.
My check for..... is enclosed.

☐ 3 months IL242
☐ 6 months IL450
☐ 1 year IL860

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....